

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## THE POST-OFFICE QUESTION.

THE House of Commons has virtually rescinded its obnoxious resolution forbidding the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sundays. We could have wished that, in agreeing to a further inquiry into the whole subject, it had agreed to restore the practice which its interference with the question has superseded; but we are, nevertheless, well content, after the significant vote of Tuesday night, to leave the matter in the hands of the House. The investi-

gation which is to be forthwith commenced can have but one result. In the meantime, a few words upon the subject may lead to a clearer comprehension of it than yet prevails in some quarters.

In the first place, the illegality of the recent stoppage of the delivery of letters and newspapers upon the Sunday is universally conceded by the best lawyers. It is a question whether any inhabitant of a provincial town, who could prove pecuniary loss by the non-transmission of a letter upon any Sunday since the change was made, could not recover damages against the Postmaster-

General. Indeed, it is evident that a mere resolution of either House of Parliament cannot have the force of law. It is as competent for one House as for the other, to pass a resolution; and quite within the bounds of probability that the two Houses might have different views upon the same subject, and that, while the Commons might order the non-delivery, the House of Lords might order the usual delivery of letters upon the Sunday.

Nor is this the only legal question that might be raised, for, as





regards the transmission of newspapers, the case is more complicated. When the subject of the newspaper stamp-duty was discussed, in the year 1835, the Government were prepared to abolish the stamp altogether, but it was suggested that if the stamp-duty were reduced from 4d. to 1d., newspapers, in consideration of this smaller charge, should have the privilege of free transmission by post. The duty was, therefore, acquiesced in, not as a perfectly fair or wise charge upon newspapers, but as one that seemed to give satisfaction to all parties in the Legislature, and as the only practicable compromise of the question. But, in the case of the weekly newspapers, the Government, the Post-office, and the House of Commons, urged by the Sabbatarian party, deliberately broke through this bargain, in making the recent disarrangement. The privilege of transmission by post was thus deprived of all its value to the Saturday and Sunday newspapers. Twenty-four hours difference in the age of a newspaper is like twenty-four hours difference in the age of a mackerel. News, like fish, deteriorates by keeping; and yesterday's *Times* or *Morning Chronicle* bears no comparison in value with the *Times* or *Morning Chronicle* of today. All the weekly papers were subjected to this deterioration and pecuniary loss by the pertinacious zeal of Lord Ashley and his friends, and the foolish acquiescence of the Ministry, which, however, we are glad to learn they have repented of. In fact, it became a point for the serious consideration of the weekly press, whether the bargain as to the stamp was any longer binding upon them—and whether they would not be legally justified in publishing their papers without troubling the Stamp Office at all? We do not imagine that this view of the case occurred either to Lord Ashley and his supporters or to the Government; but when the question was the first time decided, by a minority of the House, justice and common sense would have been so evidently on the side of the newspapers affected by the change that the Government would have had considerable difficulty in maintaining a prosecution against them for any supposed breach of the Stamp Act in this case, if they had determined to try the question. It would not have been politic on the part of the present or any succeeding Government to goad the weekly press to this point, supposing—which is not true—that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had any wish to retain the newspaper stamp duty, either for revenue or as a guarantee for the responsibility and respectability of the press.

But even if it were admitted that the course taken by the Sabbatarians were perfectly legal, both as regards letters and newspapers, and that no questions of justice, legal compact, or revenue were mixed up with it, two other very serious objections to the change would have to be considered. The first is one that appeals strongly to the Sabbatarians themselves. Their object is to diminish Sunday labour. Granting that their object is praiseworthy (and this is a point that no one disputes, for all are agreed that no works should be done on the Sunday, except works of necessity and mercy), we would ask the most rigid Sabbatarians to open their eyes, to view dispassionately the debate on Mr. Locke's motion, and to judge impartially whether the change had produced in "the past, or would be likely to produce in the future, the result anticipated." The pulse of life throbs on the Sunday as on any other day of the week—and to stop works of necessity upon that day is simply impossible. The rigid Sabbatarians might succeed to a certain extent in stopping works of mercy, but the deeds of necessity are beyond the reach of human laws, and would continue to be performed, however stringent or Judaical the outward observance of the day might be made by the law or the custom. This point was well argued by Lord John Russell. In the few weeks that have elapsed since the vexatious disarrangement of the old practice and routine commenced, there has been no diminution of the number of persons employed in the transmission of private letters, parcels, and newspapers; and the advertising columns of the daily and weekly press show that private companies were in rapid and successful course of formation, for transacting the Sunday business which the Post-office had for a time—and only for a time—relinquished. No fair and candid observer of events can fail to admit that such private companies would necessarily employ as large, if not a larger, number of persons than the Post-office; and that, instead of leading to a diminution of labour, the efforts of the rigid Sabbatarians would defeat their own object. Besides, when a question like this is taken up on the broad ground of right or wrong, there is no stopping it. If it be sinful to transmit letters or newspapers on a Sunday, it must be equally sinful to transact other business on that day; and omnibus-drivers, cab-drivers, steam-boat captains and stokers, policemen, coast-guard officers, and domestic servants, from the Bishop's coachman to the tradesman's housemaid, might claim, on the same ground, the protection of Lord Ashley and his too zealous supporters. It is also worthy of remark, in reference to this point, that only one out of the six daily morning newspapers published in London supports the views of the ultra-Sabbatarians, and that this very paper, as a matter of necessity, is compelled to employ its compositors, editors, and contributors on a Sunday evening, or give up its Monday morning's publication. To render its advocacy of the slightest moral value, the newspaper in question ought immediately to emancipate its compositors, and neither receive nor print news of a Sunday.

But another and a greater question lurks under this question of compulsory Sabbath observance—a question which is dearer to the English people than any other—the question of civil and religious liberty. It is evident, at all events, whatever may be the relative numbers of the friends of the Sabbath, as distinguished from the friends of the Sunday, that the people of Great Britain are not unanimous upon the subject, and that, while one party claim for the day an observance approaching the Judaical for its outward rigidity, another party, strong in Christian feeling, assert that such rigidity and outward formality are as contrary to the humane and genial spirit of the Gospel as to public convenience. If one of these two parties is to coerce the other, what becomes of the religious liberty which we so dearly prize? Whether a majority or a minority of the people be the coercing party, does not signify. There is an end of religious liberty if the power of the state and the penalties of the law are enlisted upon either side. The friends of the Sunday in England neither seek nor desire to use compulsion upon others. They willingly allow any man to refuse to receive letters or to read newspapers, or to ride in an omnibus, or to travel by the rail to visit his dying mother on a Sunday. They would not object if all the Sabbatarians chose to observe the day with a super-Judaical strictness, and would not interfere even if they refrain from lighting fires, cooking victuals, or washing themselves on that day, or thought with the Jews of old that Sabbath-breakers ought to be stoned to death. In their conduct and principles there is no violation of the principle of religious freedom. They seek not in the slightest degree to interfere with the opinions or conscientious feelings of other people, but allow the fullest liberty to all. If a clerk or other person in the employ of the Post-office be aggrieved by having to perform Sunday labour, let him remonstrate or resign, or pay for that day one of the many substitutes that could easily be found. The sacrifice for conscience sake would prove its own reward, and would be no great martyrdom. But, while the friends of the Sunday desire in no degree to interfere with the feelings, observances, or enjoyments of the Sabbatarians, they ask, in the name of religious freedom, for the same forbearance towards them. All they want is to be let alone. The Sunday, take it all in all, is better observed in England than in any other country in Europe—better than in Scotland, where there is so much outward display, and so much inward drunkenness and indecency; and it is not wise for any

party, however conscientious and well meaning, to excite discussions such as those which have taken place during the last few weeks. By attempting too much, they may undo a great deal that they may be sorry for. The sooner the subject is allowed to drop, the better; and we trust that the result of the inquiry promised by the House and the Government will lay it finally to rest, and that we shall have no more Sunday persecution from men who are free to please themselves, and whom nobody seeks in any way to coerce or interfere with.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon, if not a Royal Sovereign, has attained to one of the least agreeable of the distinctions of Royalty in modern times—that of being the intended object of the assassin's murderous aim.

On Saturday afternoon last, about three o'clock, as Colonel Vaudrey drove out of the court-yard of the Elysée, a lad of about seventeen years of age went up to the carriage, placed his hand under his coat, and closely reconnoitred the features of the persons in the carriage. As this had been the second time on which this singular proceeding had occurred, he was arrested, and was found to have on him a pistol, full cocked, and loaded to the muzzle with powder and ball, with which he frankly avowed he intended to have assassinated the President of the Republic. His name is George Alfred Walker; he is a compositor, and is described as being a youth of debauched and dissolute habits. Though the name is an English one, Walker is a native of Paris, and the son of a Frenchman, also a compositor, who died of protracted illness on the morning of his son's arrest, leaving a young family in great distress. On the report of the two medical men, who have thoroughly examined Walker, and pronounced him of insane intellect, he has been ordered to the hospital of the Bicêtre.

The French Assembly was thrown into a high state of excitement and confusion on Monday, during the discussion on the Press project, the Minister of Justice, while defending the measure, having designated the Revolution of February as "a veritable catastrophe." No sooner was this emphatic phrase pronounced, than the Mountain broke forth into ungovernable fury, with shouts of "Order, order!" "It is disgraceful!" "The Republic has been grossly insulted!" and such like expressions. M. Girardin declared that he would not sit in an Assembly where such an odious sentiment was uttered, and that if the Minister were not called to order, all the Opposition members ought to resign their seats. This opinion, however, received but a very feeble response from the Left, while the Right laughed and jeered, which increased the uproar. The sitting was adjourned in the greatest disorder.

M. Girardin and his party afterwards held a meeting, which was throughout most tumultuous, but the proposition of resigning *en masse* obtained no favour. It was, however, resolved that a protest against the Minister's language be laid forthwith before the Assembly, which was accordingly done on Tuesday; but the calls for the order of the day were so frequent and so loud, that no further notice was taken of the document in question, and Victor Hugo resumed the debate on the Press law. He condemned the measure as most unjust and tyrannical, and claimed the right of the human mind to unfettered liberty. M. Savoye spoke on the same side, and proposed that no caution money should be lodged by the journals, which was lost by 438 to 197.

Ultimately, the Assembly passed the clause establishing the payment of caution money by the journals. The discussion was carried on amidst the greatest uproar, the Montagnards refusing to hear the Minister of Justice, who, as soon as he rose, was met by the most insulting sneers and abusive exclamations.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed by M. Tinguay, who proposed that each leading article should be signed by the writer's name. The Government opposed the amendment, but it was eventually carried. The adoption of this amendment is of much importance, for the Attorney-General will now be obliged to proceed against the author of a libel, instead of against the journal containing it; and the opponents of the Government measure consider this a great triumph.

The Legitimists intended to celebrate St. Henry's day (the 15th inst.) by a banquet, and invitation cards were sent to several persons of distinction; but the fact having reached the ears of Government, the Prefect of Police has publicly notified that the *fête* will not be allowed to take place.

The electoral lists, drawn up in virtue of the new law, have been published in the *moniteurs*. The number of electors for Paris is about 74,000—that is, less by 150,000 than the number of electors for Paris on the lists of March last, according to the old law, which amounted to 224,000. The difference in the provinces will not be so enormous.

The report of the committee on the bill relating to the contributions of France to the great London Exhibition, drawn up by Charles Dupin, recommends the adoption of the credit proposed for this object.

The new paper written in London, called the *Proserpit*, has been seized for an article signed "Ledru Röllin," and addressed to the people.

Gen. Boyer, formerly President of Hayti, died on Tuesday last, in Paris.

### BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* announces that the Prussian Government has given notice of its intention not to continue the treaty between Belgium and the Zollverein made in 1844, and which expires on the 31st of December next, but which was to have effect for a year after that time, if notice to the contrary was not given six months before by one of the contracting parties.

### MALTA.

Accounts from Malta of the 2d instant state that great alarm had been felt by the reappearance of cholera. The seamen of the fleet had been refused permission to land, but some of the cases which had occurred on board had proved fatal. Among the troops the malady had been almost entirely confined to the 44th Regiment, quartered at Floriana. The city was generally healthy; but the total number of persons attacked, including on sea and shore, were 82; 60 of which cases had proved fatal.

### UNITED STATES.

Our accounts this week from New York mention, on the all-absorbing topic of the abolition of slavery, the great probability which existed, that the Compromise Bill, as reported by the committee of the 13th ult., would certainly pass the Senate, and the opinion was gaining ground that it would likewise pass the House of Representatives.

The *Courier and Enquirer* mentions that, from some unaccountable cause, the amount of foreign immigration into New York had experienced a sudden and unexpected decrease, not more than one-third the usual number having arrived in the first two weeks of June. Shipments of specie to Europe had commenced in New York. The steamer *America* took 198,955 dollars, principally in specie. About 200,000 dollars, principally in specie, had been engaged for the Havre packets.

The temple of Nauvoo, erected by the Mormons in 1845, but purchased in March, 1849, by the French Icarian community, under Cabet, was totally destroyed by a hurricane on the 27th of May. A new edifice of magnificent dimensions is to be erected in its place.

The grand jury at New Orleans had found true bills against General Lopez, M. Ligne, Governor Quitman, Judge C. Ruckney Smith, of Miss., ex-Governor Henderson, Mr. O'Sullivan, and ten other of the Cuban invaders.

A new and formidable crevasse has broken out in the Mississippi, at the Grand Levee, in the parish of Point Coupée, which threatens the most serious damage to some of the richest and most fertile portions of Louisiana. The first break took place on the 10th ult., and in two days was found, by measurement, to be 150 yards wide. Every attempt to arrest its progress has been abandoned, and the worst fears, in regard to its effects, seem likely to be realised. Hundreds of plantations must be destroyed, and a tract of country as large as some whole states in the Union completely deluged.

The American prisoners taken by the Spanish war-steamer had not been released, as was stated by previous telegraphic despatches from New Orleans. Their trial was still in progress on board the Spanish 74, lying in the port. A strict guard was stationed around the vessel, so as to prevent any communication. The United States Consul, Mr. Campbell, and the Naval Commander, Commodore Randolph, were refused permission to hold any intercourse with the prisoners. The authorities declared that they should be tried by the laws of maritime nations, and, if found guilty, visited with just punishment. Several deaths have occurred amongst the prisoners. The United States vessels of war were lying off the harbour, awaiting further orders.

### CALIFORNIA.

There is a fortnight's later news from the gold country. A great fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary on May 4, had consumed a large portion of the city of San Francisco, damaging property to the value of 1,000,000 dollars. Some estimate the loss at 5,000,000 dollars. The mining operations were reported as being more successful than ever. Business had improved at the capital; but many articles were low in price, in consequence of an over supply. Numbers of emigrants continued to pour into the country by all the routes, and a very prosperous season was confidently anticipated.

### IRELAND.

**PROSPECTS OF THE IRISH BAR.**—At the assizes just ended for the county of Longford, only two barristers, along with the Crown counsel, attended the judges in court. In that county, as well as in Cavan, there was not a single record for trial at the civil side; and in Fermanagh there were but two records, one of which was settled, thus exhibiting only one record for trial in half of the north-west circuit! Anything like this decay of litigation has not been witnessed for many a year; and the change must be sorely felt by the members of the bar, in common with the attorneys. Several members of both branches of the legal profession have ceased to go circuit.

**ENCUMBERED ESTATES.**—The petitions for the sale of estates have already run beyond a thousand. Within the week ending the 2nd inst., twenty-five additional petitions were lodged, making the entire number 1008.

**THE LAND QUESTION.**—The general assembly of the Presbyterian Church have, "by a sweeping majority," adopted at their annual meeting, held in Belfast, a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the tenant-right of Ulster.

The visitors in the Lake district at the present moment are not so numerous as for some years past at this period of the season. At Keswick, the sojourners have hitherto found ample accommodation at the inns, and very few, if any, private lodgings are consequently occupied.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

#### SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Lord HATHERTON presented a petition from the inhabitants of Torquay against the recent Post-office regulation with respect to Sunday deliveries, and praying that their Lordships would take proceedings to procure its reversal. He did not believe that the regulation in question was acceptable to a majority of the people, and he thought such a change ought not to be made except by a separate legislative enactment.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he concurred in the view stated by his noble friend. The Bishop of LONDON expressed his approval of the recent alteration. Some secular inconvenience, he admitted, might be the result, and on this point he did not express any opinion; but, as a Christian, he exulted in the change which had been made. (Hear.)

Lord KINNAIRD and Lord LYTTELTON took the same view.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that he hoped the Government would not proceed too hastily in dealing with this subject. At present, in the country, a person might be kept in a state of anxiety from Friday to Monday morning, in consequence of not being able to obtain a letter which, during the Sunday, was lying in the neighbouring post-office.

The Bishop of OXFORD advocated the necessity and propriety of a strict observance of rest on the Sabbath. A professional man in Bath or Bristol, for instance, received a letter which he was bound to act at once upon; and, in fact, if he did not do so he might subject himself to an action, and thus he not only worked himself, but set others to work also. He must say that Parliament was bound to protect those who wished to spend the Sabbath aright. (Hear, hear.)

Lord CAMPBELL said that he must deny the accuracy of the right rev. Prelate's law. If a professional man received a letter on a Sunday, and he at once recognised the familiar names of John Doe and Richard Roe, he would no doubt place it aside, and let it remain unanswered and unacted upon until Monday. He had been born and brought up in a country in which the Sabbath was most strictly observed, and he must say that he regretted the present movement, as he thought it would be subversive of the best interests of religion. (Hear, hear.)

The Duke of GRAFTON said he must express his thanks to the House of Commons for having agreed to such an address.

Lord BROUGHAM said that, on the northern circuit, after three o'clock on Sundays, the bar held consultations, and afterwards enjoyed the hospitality of the Archbishop. (Hear.) The subject then dropped.

#### BOARD OF HEALTH.

On the motion of the Earl of CARLISLE, that the General Board of Health Bill be committed.

The Earl of LONSDALE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select committee, to inquire whether certain preliminary forms had been complied with.

On a division, there were—

For Lord Lonsdale's amendment—

Contents .. .. . 18

Non-contents .. .. . 47

Majority against the amendment .. .. . —29

The House went into committee on the bill, and agreed to all its clauses.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

#### FACTORIES BILL.

The Factories Bill was read a second time, on the understanding that the discussion shall be taken in committee, when the Duke of Richmond will move an amendment similar to the one proposed by Lord J. Manners in the House of Commons. The committee was fixed for Monday next.

The Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill and the Removal of Obstructions in the Corn Trade (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and passed.

#### EXTENSION OF COUNTY COURTS.

Lord BEAUMONT moved the second reading of the County Courts Extension Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM was willing to agree to the second reading, but he gave notice that it was his intention to propose several amendments in committee.

Lord CAMPBELL said, that, finding that the feeling of the country was in favour of the extension of the County Courts, he would not oppose an extension, though he sincerely wished that more time had been given to test the working of the existing act. He, however, felt bound solemnly to warn their Lordships against the danger of extending the jurisdiction of county courts over actions for tort. Should the bill pass in its then shape, he believed that it would lead to great confusion and mischief.

The bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Lord LYTTELTON, the House went into committee on the Benefices in Pluralities Bill, and agreed to its clauses, with amendments.

The Registration of Deeds (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had an early sitting, at twelve o'clock.

#### MERCANTILE MARINE BILL.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the committee of the Mercantile Marine Bill.

Mr. MOFFATT opposed the bill, and moved, as an amendment, that it be committed that day six months.

Mr. CLAY seconded the amendment.

Sir W. CLAY spoke in favour of the bill, which he considered would operate beneficially for the shipping interests.

Lord J. MANNERS thought it advisable to refer the bill to a select committee.

Mr. LABOUCHERE entreated the House neither to agree to the amendment nor to the proposal to refer the bill to a select committee. In his opinion, the adoption of the latter course would be tantamount to consigning the measure to the tomb of all the Capulets.

Mr. HERRIES admitted that the object of the bill was such as nobody could oppose; but he did not think it should be hurried forward without full consideration; and, therefore, he thought that, in order to render it as perfect as possible, some delay was necessary.

Mr. CARDWELL and Mr. MCGREGOR supported the bill.

Mr. MOFFATT then withdrew his amendment, and Lord J. MANNERS moved, as an amendment to the original motion, that the bill be referred to a select committee.

The House having divided, there were—

For going into committee .. .. . 120

Against it .. .. . 34

Majority against the amendment .. .. . —86

The House went into committee on the bill, but no progress was made. The chairman obtained leave to sit again next day at twelve o'clock.

The House then adjourned, and re-assembled at five o'clock.

Mr. HAWES stated, in reply to Colonel Dunne, that the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands had prorogued the Assembly, in the hope that such a step might induce the adoption of more moderate measures, and not because the Assembly had appointed a commission to inquire into the proceedings of the Lord High Commissioner.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

The House went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill.

On the first clause,

Mr. HORSMAN moved an amendment, the intention of which was to place the whole administration and financial management of the commission under the control of the three paid and responsible commissioners. The hon. member said that his object was to save the Bishops from being burdened with business of a secular nature, and to save Parliament from the necessity of proceeding in a course of secularisation calculated to interfere with the spiritual duties of the Bishops, and to degrade them in the estimation of the public.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the amendment, as directly adverse to the report of the committee of the House of which the hon. gentleman himself was a member. He considered that two commissioners, one nominated by the Crown, and the other by the Archbishop of Canterbury, would adequately represent the highest interests of the Church and State, and their authority would have the greatest weight.

Sir R. INGLIS, Sir B. HALL, Mr. GLADSTONE, and other hon. members addressed the committee, after which a division took place—

For Mr. Horsman's amendment .. .. . 22

Against it .. .. . 60

Majority against the amendment .. .. . —38

Clauses up to 15 were agreed to, with amendments, after much discussion and two divisions. Progress was then reported.

The Incorporation of Boroughs Confirmation (No. 2) Bill, the Population Bill, and the Population (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

On the motion by Lord NAAS to go into committee on the Home-made Spirits in Bond Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved as an amendment that the bill be committed that day three months, and the House divided—

For going into committee .. .. . 120

Against it .. .. . 121

Majority against the motion .. .. . —1

The bill was consequently lost.

Lord NAAS thereupon gave notice that he would, early next session, move for a committee to consider the subject.—Adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

#### HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY passed a graceful and well-merited eulogium on his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and proposed the adjournment of the House, as a slight mark of respect to his memory.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE opposed the motion for adjournment, because such a course was not usual, because the House of Commons had not done so, and because, by adjourning, their Lordships would be deprived of the opportunity of addressing her Majesty and the country so deeply deplored.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY withdrew his motion for adjournment in deference to the general opinion of the House; and, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, an address of condolence to her Majesty was voted *nem. con.*; likewise a message of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge, the letter to be presented by the Marquis of Normandy and the Earl of Powis.

The report of the Parliamentary Voters, &c. Bill was received, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be read a third time.

The Commons amendments to the Drainage and Improvement of Land Advances Bill were agreed to.

The report of the Benefices in Pluralities Bill was received.



The Elections (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.  
The Metropolitan Interments Bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

The House had an early sitting.  
The clauses of the Mercantile Marine Bill up to 23 were considered in committee, and agreed to.  
Progress was then reported, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again at 12 o'clock on Thursday.  
At the evening sitting,

## SUNDAY POSTAL LABOUR.

An immense number of petitions were presented, praying for the rescinding of the new regulations stopping the delivery of mails on the Sunday, and several in favour of the existing rules.

## NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. P. BUTLER, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the county Mayo, in the room of Mr. Dillon Browne, deceased.

## HIS LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved an address of condolence to her Majesty, on the loss her Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The noble Lord paid a fitting tribute to the numerous virtues, the universal benevolence, the kindness in political and private life that distinguished the illustrious prince who has been removed from the earthly sphere of his usefulness, his patriotism, and his charity.

The Marquis of GRANBY seconded the motion in a few remarks expressive of his deep sorrow for the loss of so kind a friend, so exemplary a prince, and so good a man.

The address was agreed to unanimously.  
Lord J. RUSSELL then moved an address of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge, which was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI in a few sentences, and voted *nem. con.*

## THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to make the franchise in the counties of England and Wales the same as that in boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Sir DE LAOY EVANS moved an amendment, the purport of which was to give the franchise to every man who paid income tax, or who was assessed to the poor-rate upon not less than £5 annual value, with a twelvemonth's residence; also to those who had deposited a certain amount in the savings-banks. The hon. and gallant member having expounded and enforced his proposition, withdrew it, in order to allow a fair division to be taken on the original motion.

Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. G. THOMPSON, and Lord DUDLEY STUART supported the motion.

Mr. H. DREMMOND could not avoid voting for the motion, because he had always heretofore supported such a proposition; but he repudiated the arguments used by those who urged it on the House.

Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL, without going into the particular merits of either Mr. Locke King's or Sir De Laoy Evans's proposition, could not assent to the introduction of a bill of so much importance in the middle of July. With respect to Parliamentary reform generally, he had nothing to retract from or add to what he had stated on former occasions.

Mr. BRIGIT spoke in favour of the motion.  
After some observations from Mr. GRATTAN, relative to the amendments made by the House of Lords in the Parliamentary Voters (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. DISRAELI called on hon. gentlemen opposite, the parliamentary reformers, to declare candidly what they meant by their several propositions—whether they considered the ancient constitution of the country unendurable, and were prepared to go the length of a revolution by giving, as they phrased it, every "full-grown man" a vote. He (Mr. Disraeli) was for a system that would preserve in this country a free and efficient Government, and, therefore, he was for making the franchise a privilege open to the virtues and civic duties of our citizens. He was for raising men to the franchise, and not for lowering the franchise to the men. In point of parliamentary tactics he might leave the Government and their usual "supporters" to fight this battle out between themselves; but he would not take that course, because he held it to be a principle to uphold by his vote whatever he thought would make the country great. Therefore he should vote against the motion, assuring those bit by bit reformers—those rumpers and vengeances of the constitution—that if they established their pet full-grown franchise to-morrow, they would not again be returned to misrepresent the people in that House.

Sir B. HALL charged Mr. Disraeli with having been formerly a reformer, with having gone down to High Wycombe under the patronage of Mr. Hume and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, and with having addressed the electors of Marylebone as a Liberal. The hon. member said he could produce the address, written by Mr. Disraeli in a chandler's shop, in Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square.

Mr. DISRAELI declared that he was ready to defend all the opinions he had ever deliberately given.

The House having divided, there were—  
For Mr. Locke King's motion .. .. . 100  
Against it .. .. . 159  
Majority against the motion .. .. . —59

## THE COFFEE TRADE.

Mr. ANSTAY moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the declining state of the colonial and foreign trade in coffee, and of the public revenue thence derived, and whether such decline is attributable to any frauds practised by the sellers of coffee or others, and as to the best means of preventing such frauds.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion. There was no difference of opinion upon the facts, and, therefore, a committee of inquiry would be useless. To neither of the two remedies suggested by the hon. and learned gentleman, either to place an excise duty on chicory, or to institute rigorous regulations to prevent the adulteration of coffee, could he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) consent.

Major BLACKALL, Mr. M. GIBSON, and Sir J. TYRELL made a few remarks.  
The House then divided.

For the motion .. .. . 60  
Against it .. .. . 205  
Majority against the motion .. .. . —145

## SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. LOCKE rose, a few minutes after eleven o'clock, to submit his motion relative to the new regulations in the Post-office, but opposition was raised to his proceeding at that late hour. After a turbulent scene, the hon. member was allowed to go on. He moved—

"That, whilst this House acknowledges with satisfaction the diminution in the amount of Sunday labour effected by the recent arrangements in the Post-office, it cannot but be sensible of the great public inconvenience which has arisen from the total cessation of any delivery or collection of letters on Sundays, and that an humble address be therefore presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry to be made whether the amount of Sunday labour might not be reduced without completely putting an end to the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays; and that, pending such inquiry, her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give orders that the collection and delivery of letters, &c., on Sundays shall be continued as heretofore."

The hon. member condemned the Puritanical spirit which had been raised on the question of the Post-office Sunday labour; and described the exertions made by the Government to reduce this labour—exertions for which they had not received due credit. By the regulations made by them, previous to the late resolution of the House, not less than 6000 persons had been relieved from five hours and a half labour on the Sundays. The hon. member also described the great additional Sunday labour caused by the stoppage of the regular mails, and showed how the new system operated most grievously on the poorer classes. He could see no reason why this cessation of all Sunday labour should be confined to the Post-office, and why it should not be enforced in all public and private establishments.

Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the motion. He denied that the question was a religious one, for it was not the Jewish Sabbath whose observance it was sought to enforce, but the Christian Sunday, which was a day of rest. The question then was, how could the House ensure the greatest quantity of rest for the largest number. He asserted that, so far from abridging labour on the Sunday, the late regulation had increased it five-fold. The resolution of the House had been called a surprise, and it was so—a surprise on those who voted for it, in the firm belief that it would never be carried into effect.

Lord ASHLEY contended that a full, fair, and sufficient trial had not been given to the order founded on the resolution of the House, which had been accepted by her Majesty, on the recommendation of her Ministers, and should therefore not be rescinded without grave deliberation. He denied that any serious inconvenience had arisen, or could arise, from the abolition of the delivery of mails on the Lord's Day.

Mr. AGLIOSBY spoke in favour of, and Sir. R. INGLIS against the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL explained the reasons that induced him as a duty to recommend her Majesty to comply with the address of the House, viz. that as the original vote had assumed the form of an address to the Crown, it was not competent upon the Ministry to withhold it from her Majesty, and they had felt it their duty to recommend a trial of its results. His opinion had throughout been opposed to the vote, and remained unaltered after witnessing the consequences that had followed the changes he recommended. He wished, however, that some further time had been given to try the effect of the new regulation. It appeared to him, that, if the commercial correspondence of the country was alone concerned, it would be right that the Sunday mails should cease; but he could not see on what principle a public department which was alone authorised to deliver letters could refuse to do so, thereby causing domestic affliction in many cases of a grievous kind. The noble Lord, in voting for the motion, would do so in the sense that the inquiry should be whether the delivery of letters on Sunday should not be for such short time as would allow the clerks in the towns to have time to attend divine service. He recommended the modification of the latter part of the motion, leaving out the preamble.

Mr. MUNTZ opposed the motion.

Mr. GLADSTONE also opposed it. He admitted that the question was not settled, and that it was necessary to judge it by experience; but he considered that it would be prejudicial to the character of the House, and disrespectful to the Crown, to rescind the resolution so lately voted and acted upon.

Lord J. RUSSELL suggested a compromise, viz. an address to the Queen, praying for an inquiry into the "means of diminishing Sunday labour in the Post-office, without wholly precluding the delivery of letters on that day."

Sir T. D. ACLAND approved of this compromise, and hoped it would be adopted without a division.

Mr. HUME wished the sense of the House to be taken on the original resolution.

Mr. CARDWELL supported Lord J. Russell's amendment.  
Mr. SCHOLEFIELD was assured that his constituents wished the restriction to be at once withdrawn.

After a few words from Lord DUDLEY STUART,  
Mr. DISRAELI criticised the grammatical construction of the amendment, which was vindicated by Sir G. GREY.

Lord J. MANNERS opposed the resolution.  
The House divided—

For the resolution .. .. . 92  
For Lord J. Russell's amendment .. .. . 233  
Majority .. .. . —141

Some conversation as to the course which should follow this vote led to explanations from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who stated that the Ministry would not change the existing system without inquiry, but when the inquiry was completed would feel themselves authorised to act without delay, whether Parliament were sitting or not.

After a confused and noisy discussion, protracted for more than half an hour, a second division took place upon Lord John Russell's amendment, put as a substantive motion. The numbers were—

For the motion .. .. . 195  
Against it .. .. . 112  
Majority .. .. . —83

Adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

## NATIONAL MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that it was his intention, on Friday night, to move an address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to give directions to have a monument erected in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Sir Robert Peel, bearing a suitable inscription, commemorative of the great and irreparable loss the country has sustained by the death of that illustrious statesman.

The House went into committee on the Weights and Measures Bill; and, after much discussion, the first two clauses were agreed to. Progress was then reported, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again at twelve o'clock on Friday.

## MARRIAGES BILL.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY moved the third reading of the Marriages Bill.  
Mr. WALPOLE opposed the bill, believing it to be repugnant to the feelings of this country; and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

Colonel THOMPSON, Mr. ANSTAY, and Mr. WESTHEAD spoke in favour of, and Mr. McNEILL and Mr. FOX MAULE against, the bill.

The House divided—  
For the third reading .. .. . 144  
Against it .. .. . 134  
Majority for the third reading .. .. . —10

The bill having been read a third time,  
Mr. OSWALD moved the addition of a clause to exempt Scotland from the provisions of the bill.

The House divided—  
For the clause .. .. . 130  
Against it .. .. . 237  
Majority against the clause .. .. . —7

Six o'clock having arrived, no further progress was made.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

## THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord BROUGHAM had expressed his high satisfaction at the putting of the Great Seal in Commission. He understood that an end was to be put to that arrangement, but he still continued of opinion that that arrangement was a good one; but, if any arrangement was to be made by which that Commission was to be terminated, and the Great Seal to be intrusted to any individual, he knew no person more fit than one of the most learned, able, and efficient lawyers in Westminster Hall, and he begged to add that he did not know a more honourable or more honest man to whom it could be intrusted than Chief Justice Alderson.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had an early sitting at twelve o'clock.

## MERCANTILE MARINE BILL.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the postponement of the committee on this bill to Monday next, at twelve o'clock, owing to the impossibility of some hon. members attending to-day who felt an interest in the measure.

The Convict Prisons Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Poor Relief Bill passed through committee.

The House then suspended its sitting until five o'clock.

## ACCIDENTS IN MINES AND COLLIERIES.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from Ashton-under-Lyne, signed by between 6000 and 7000 persons employed in mines and collieries, praying that inspectors might be appointed to inquire into and report upon the state of mines and collieries. The hon. member took the opportunity of asking the Secretary for the Home Department whether there was any probability of the bill which had been introduced into the House of Lords being passed this session?

Sir G. GREY said, the bill which he had prepared was read a second time in the House of Lords the other day, and he hoped it would be brought down for the consideration of this House at an early period.

## PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.

Mr. EWART, after presenting petitions in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death from Liverpool, Brighton, Shrewsbury, Sunderland, Glasgow, Colchester, Edinburgh, King's Lynn, the Liverpool Peace Society, and other places, proceeded to bring on his motion for leave to abolish the punishment of death.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion; which was opposed by Sir G. GREY on the part of the Government, and supported by Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. SHAFTO ADAMS.

The House divided—For the motion, 40; against it, 46; majority, 6.  
The motion was accordingly lost.

## THE CHARTER.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR then brought on the following motion:—"That this House, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth; that the people are the only legitimate source of power; that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry; that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted; and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits; that (in recognition of the above great truths) this House adopts the principles embodied in the document entitled the People's Charter, namely, annual elections, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members."

The hon. member was proceeding to develop the motion, when the House was counted out, there being only 29 members present.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

## THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The gloom which pervaded the Court last week, owing to the lamentable demise of Sir Robert Peel, has been increased since Tuesday last by the somewhat sudden and unexpected death of her Majesty's uncle, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. Her Majesty's second Drawingroom, which was to have taken place on Tuesday, was postponed on Monday, owing to the ill-timely Duke's alarming illness, and since the demise of his Royal Highness it has been put off *sine die*. The Court ball, and all the other announced festivities of the fashionable world, have also been postponed, and there is reason to fear that the London season is now at an end.

We can confidently state that her Majesty will leave town for Scotland immediately after the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge, which is fixed to take place at the latter end of next week.

THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia left Buckingham Palace at five minutes before eight o'clock on Saturday evening for the London-bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, took leave of their illustrious guest at the garden entrance of the Palace. Before leaving town the Prince of Prussia visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House, and also honoured the Duke of Wellington with a visit at Apsley House. His Royal Highness Prince George called at the Palace on Saturday afternoon, to take leave of his Royal Highness.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE RHINE.—The convention relative to the improvement of the banks of the Rhine, along the frontiers of France, and of the Duchy of Baden, has at length been decided on. The principal basis of the operation consists in uniting in one principal bed the different arms of the river, to establish a definite demarcation of the banks, and to protect the land against inundations. The bed of the river, thus regulated, will have a total length of 186,775 metres, which is a material diminution in comparison with the actual length of 215 kilometres, along the French frontier. In the new line, it has been sought to preserve as much as possible the banks which are already provided with dykes. The principal bed of the Rhine will, at Huningen, have a breadth of 200 metres, or 640 Rhenish feet, and at Lauterbourg, of 250 metres, or 770 Rhenish feet. The latter width will be adopted in the works to be done below the French frontier, between the Palatinate and the Duchy of Baden. The principal regularisation will be between Strasbourg and the Bavarian frontier, at an annual credit of one million. A commission, composed of a French and German engineer, has surveyed the whole banks of the Rhine, from Bâle to its mouth, and has decided on the works to be done, to regulate the bed of the river in such a manner that the navigation of it may be able to maintain a competition with the railway.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The proposal for the erection of a national monument to Sir Robert Peel, by subscriptions limited to one penny each person, with Lord John Russell, Viscount Hardinge, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Masterman as trustees, is being responded to in Bristol and other localities in the country, in a manner that will ensure success to the project.

On Monday, the 1st inst., the United Service Institution elected W. R. O'Byrne, Esq., an honorary member of the society, as an acknowledgment from the council of the sense they entertain of the value of his excellent "Naval Biography," and of the essential benefit the author has conferred upon the naval service.

On Saturday afternoon, two audacious thieves stole all the copper tops of the gas lamps on the Quai des Tournelles, from the Rue de Bièvre to the Pont Marie in Paris. One of the men ascended with a ladder, and another placed the stolen articles in a light cart. A *sergent de ville*, who came up, asked the thieves what they were about. "Oh!" said they, "these things have got out of fashion, and they are about to be changed!" The officer went away, and the thieves quietly continued their depredations.

A parliamentary document has just been issued, from which it appears that the expenditure for maintenance and out-door relief in Ireland, for the half-year ended the 30th March last, was £357,834, whilst in the corresponding half-year of 1849 it was as much as £620,511, showing a decrease of no less than £262,677.

Twenty boys from the *Venus* the Marine Society's *dépôt* at Woolwich, are to proceed in the course of the present month in the *Open Glen-doeer*, one of Mr. Green's Indianmen, for service in the Indian navy.

Lord Castlereagh has addressed a letter to some of the Irish papers to contradict a rumour which originated in the *Gathery Vindicator*, to the effect that Lady Castlereagh had become a Roman Catholic, and that he himself intended to follow her example.

The board of Trinity College has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Mr. O'Donovan, the professor of Irish in the Belfast Provincial College, as an acknowledgment of his eminent services and learning in Celtic literature. Mr. O'Donovan is the translator of many of the most important manuscript records of Irish history, which have recently been discovered and rescued from oblivion.

The grand juries of the city and county of Limerick, and of the county of Clare, have unanimously passed resolutions, to be laid before government, calling for a mitigation of punishment of Smith O'Brien.

On Sunday night, about half past ten o'clock, an explosion of gas took place at Ilford toll-house, on the turnpike road, near the gaol, by which the house was destroyed and five persons seriously injured. Four of the sufferers are in the London Hospital, and the fifth is not expected to survive.

The aggregate amount of the precious metals imported into Southampton from all quarters, for the six months ending the 30th of June, including 50,000 dols. from the United States, is 14,695,600 dols., or £2,939,120, against £3,372,724 in the corresponding period of 1849, showing a falling-off in the total receipts of £433,604 caused by the lessened supplies from Alexandria, Constantinople, and the Mediterranean. The specie imported into Southampton from all quarters during the six months ending the 31st of December last amounted to 16,379,655 dols., or £3,275,931, an excess when compared with the half-year just ended of £336,811 sterling.

Lord Dunboyne expired on the 6th instant, at the Château Echingen, Pas de Calais, after a protracted illness, in his 70th year.

Accounts to May 14 from Rio Janeiro mention that the returns of deaths from yellow fever gave 14,000 inhabitants, 120 English residents, 150 English seamen, including 8 masters and 18 mates; a great number of foreign seamen, not computed; the Portuguese line-of-battle ship *Vasca da Gama* lost 150, and the *Constitution* 100; her Majesty's ship *Tweed*, 18 officers and seamen; and the *Cormorant* 12. The disease was abating at each of the Brazilian ports, except among the shipping.

The following has been the state of the French fleet in commission during the last 30 years:—In 1820 there were 76 vessels, carrying 6750 men; in 1825 they amounted to 158 vessels with 15,000 men; in 1830, 206 vessels and 28,000 men; in 1840, 228 vessels and 35,000 men. In 1848 a reduction commenced; France had only afloat 222 ships, as well sailing as steam vessels, with 33,000 men; and in 1850, on account of successive reductions made in the budget of the navy, the total amount of naval forces (squadrons and stations included) did not quite reach 200 vessels of all classes with 22,000 seamen.

On Saturday, at the general quarter sessions for the city of London, the following proclamations of proceedings to outlawry were made: John Ellis, late of No. 4, Elm-court, Temple, at the suit of James Henderson and Edward Lyons; John Kerchner, late of the Middle Temple, at the suit of William Eldridge; George Wood described as late of the city of London, at the suit of Francis Lyne; the same, at the suit of Francis Lyne and Charles Christopher Davis; and William Strange, of No. 21, Paternoster-row, St. Paul, at the suit of William Henry Smith.

The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians:—Dr. Basham, Dr. Peacock, Dr. Herbert Davies, Dr. G. Johnson, Dr. Acland (Oxford), and Dr. Ormerod. The censors chosen for the year are—Dr. Mayo, Dr. Barker, Dr. Barlow, and Dr. Jeaffreson.

The Imperial Library at Vienna has just been enriched with a very old Greek manuscript on the advent of Christ, which was discovered a short time since at Constantinople, by M. Waldick, the Hungarian philologist. This work appears, from an indication at the bottom of the last page, in the same writing as the body of the manuscript, to have been composed by a bishop of the second century, named Clement, whose existence had been hitherto unknown.

The dinner to Lord Palmerston at the Reform Club has been postponed until Saturday, the 20th inst., owing to the Duke of Cambridge's death.

The Council of the Art-Union of London held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Sergeant Thompson in the chair, and, in consequence of the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, president of the society, immediately adjourned.

The annual resolution of thanks to the director of the Musical Union is deferred, in consequence of the demise of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the late president of the society. The last public performance attended by his Royal Highness was at the Musical Union the day previous to the fatal attack of fever which has thus deprived this institution of its most zealous patron, and artists of a kind friend.

Mr. Corbould, the artist, has received the commands of her Majesty to paint a large picture of the grand coronation scene in the opera of "Le Prophète," as represented at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden.

According to accounts of the appearances on the moors in Scotland, grouse and deer are plentiful; but some of the gamekeepers state that, owing to the snow-storm in May, one half of the birds will be late in arriving at maturity.

The valuable rectory of Pensher, near Houghton-le-Spring (Durham), has become vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Thompson, who reached the patriarchal age of 90 years, and had officiated as Sub-Curate, Perpetual Curate, and Rector, for more than half a century. The patronage of the rectory is in the gift of the Bishop of Durham.

A grand council was opened with great pomp at Lyons (France), on Sunday last, in the Cathedral of St. John, by the Cardinal Archbishop of Sardes, the Bishops of Puy, Dijon, Auch, Langres, and Autun. The ceremony, which lasted four hours, was attended by an immense multitude, who observed a religious silence.

The Abbé Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon (France), has been elevated to the rank of Cardinal.

The Rev. M. Montaudin, secretary to the Protestant Society of Primary Instruction, and the Rev. M. Cuvier, president of the Lutheran Consistory (Paris), have been elected to sit in the Superior Council of Education of France.

The Archbishop of Lemberg (Austrian Poland) has prohibited his clergy from wearing long hair like the peasants, and from smoking in public, "like demagogues and sons of Baal."

On Friday week the inhabitants of St. Michael, Queenhithe, and Holy Trinity, presented, through Alderman Hooper, a testimonial of their respect to the Rev. T. Hill, upon the occasion of his resigning that curacy for the incumbency of Holy Trinity, in the Minories.

The convict John Griffiths, who escaped a few days since from Woolwich Dockyard, has been apprehended, and is in custody at Chatham.

The sittings of the approaching Peace Congress at Frankfort will commence August 22; and careful arrangements are making to convey the English delegates and visitors from London on the 19th August. The movement has already secured a large amount of attention, and the friends of peace throughout the country are manifesting a deep interest in the enterprise.

The 24th or 25th of this month is the day appointed for the floating of the fourth and last iron tube, which, when hoisted and placed, will complete the Railway Bridge across the Menai Straits.

It has been determined that the chief town of the new settlement of Canterbury, in the middle islands of New Zealand, shall be called "Lyttelton," in honour of the noble Lord who is chairman of the committee. The seat of the new diocese will be in that town; and Dr. Jackson, who is about proceeding thither, will take the title of "Bishop of Lyttelton," instead of "Bishop of Christchurch," as was at first intended.

A sealed bottle was picked up in the inner harbour, Falmouth, on last Tuesday morning, containing a paper with the following:—"Brig *Camperdown*, off the coast of Guinea, half-past 11 o'clock, P.M., blowing a heavy gale of wind, leak in the vessel, working at pumps, not expecting to see land again, water gaining fast.—Captain Thomas, First Mate James, Second Richards.—January 2, 1846."

On Saturday morning, at Bristol, Captain Heinrich Lange (the commander of a very fine Prussian barque, the *Borussia*), committed suicide in the state room of the cabin of this ship, by cutting his throat and then discharging a rifle into the wound. He had been obliged at considerable expense to have his vessel fitted with iron knees, &c., in order to get her classed A 1 at Lloyd's, and to comply with the regulations of the emigration officers of the port (the vessel being chartered to take emigrants to New York); and his fears that his owners in Prussia would dismiss him, and that his wife and three children would become destitute, preyed upon his mind. £325 were found in his cabin.





LANDING, AT STOCKHOLM, OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS LOUISA, OF THE NETHERLANDS, AT BISKOPSUDDEN, IN THE PARK AT STOCKHOLM.

#### ROYAL MARRIAGE AT STOCKHOLM.

We are enabled, by the courtesy of a Correspondent, to present our readers with the accompanying Sketch of the Landing of the Princess Louisa of the Netherlands, accompanied by her father and mother the Prince and Princess Frederick, at Stockholm, on the 16th of last month, to be married to Carl, Crown Prince of Sweden.

The Sketch is taken at a point in the Royal Park of Stockholm, where a landing-place had been prepared for the Royal party. In the foreground are seen the King Oscar, the Queen and Princess, and the Prince Gustaf of Sweden; the Prince and Princess Frederick, and the Prince and future Princess Royal of Sweden—all portraits.

In the distance is seen the squadron of corvettes, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden.

#### EXTRAORDINARY BALLOON ASCENT.

Great interest was excited in Paris on Sunday, by the announcement that M. Poiteven, an aéronaut, would ascend on horseback with a balloon, on that Upwards of 10,000 persons paid for admission to the Champ de Mars

to witness the ascent, and outside, on the heights of Chaillot, &c., more than 150,000 individuals were collected. The President of the Republic was present, and was received with great enthusiasm. The balloon was 15 metres in diameter, 47 in circumference, and 20 high, but it only weighed 150 kilogrammes. It was a matter of considerable difficulty to fill the balloon with gas, owing to the violent wind which prevailed; and when it was filled, it was beaten to and fro by the wind so strongly, that several of the spectators had to assist in holding it. At a little before six o'clock, the horse, a handsome dapple grey, was brought out; a stout cloth was placed round the body of the horse, and several straps, passed over the shoulders and loins, were united in rings, and by these rings the animal was attached by cords to the network of the balloon. A platform of basket-work, seven or eight feet above the horse, contained the ballast, and to this platform the aéronaut had access by means of a rope-ladder. A cord passing through an opening in the platform, enabled him to open the valve of the balloon. The aéronaut was dressed as a jockey, and had with him several bottles of wine and some bread. Some confusion was caused by the crowd attempting to force their way into the reserved place, but they were kept off by the soldiers. At length, at ten minutes past six, the horse was duly attached to the balloon, and M. Poiteven having mounted its back, the signal to rise was given. The horse plunged a little as it lost its footing, but when fairly lifted from the earth it dropped its legs, as is the case when horses are slung for embarkation on ship-board. The balloon rose majestically over the Ecole Militaire; but at times the wind was so violent as to drive it in such a position, that it appeared on a level with the aéronaut. The emotion of the spectators was very great, and one lady fainted. M. Poiteven displayed extraordinary sang froid, and saluted with his cap and whip. After a while, he was seen to leave his saddle, and ascend by means of the rope-ladder to the platform containing the ballast, in order to throw some of it away, so as to rise higher. This done, he descended, and again mounted the horse. There was no net-work or anything to protect him or the animal. The balloon went in the direction of Fontainebleau, and M. Poiteven intended to remain in the air about an hour.

The following details are from the aéronaut's own account of his ascent:—"I had much difficulty in moderating the too great ascensional power, which, in a few minutes, carried me to too great a height for the horse. There was a copious flow of blood from his mouth. I passed through several counter-currents, which produced an almost constant rotatory movement. I found the cold almost insupportable. When clear of the clouds, I saw some splendid rainbows, and other phenomena of the solar rays. About seven o'clock I made preparations for descending, and in three-quarters of an hour after my grapples were on the ground, but they did not take hold. I proceeded in this way for more than a league, when I arrived at the wood of Villemain, near the forest of La Luchelle, commune of Brie-Comte-Robert (Seine-et-Marne). During this time my horse was close to the fields, and bit off the tops of the corn as he passed over it; and when passing over the high trees he dropped off their leaves. At length I was fortunate enough to put an end to this dangerous state of things. Seeing myself near the edge of a dry pond, I vigorously laid hold of a branch of a tree which

grew near it, and for an instant checked the course of the balloon, and assistance being at hand, 40 men laid hold of the ropes and it was safely secured. The balloon was emptied, and the only thing to be regretted is some slight injury to it, from coming in contact with the trees."

M. Poiteven was heartily welcomed by the people; at Grisi he was hospitably received; and at 11 o'clock he left for Paris.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

##### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The council have appointed Mr. J. E. Erichsen, heretofore assistant-surgeon at the hospital, to be professor of surgery at the college, and surgeon to the hospital, offices lately become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Arnott.

**ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.**—The council have determined that the Andrews scholarships to be offered for competition in October next, to students of the Faculty of Arts, and pupils of the junior school of the college of the preceding session, shall be as follows:—one of £100, free from the condition of continued studentship; two of £50 each, subject to that condition.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. Francis Fulford, to be first Bishop of the newly-constituted see of Montreal. The Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, to an Honorary Canonry in Peterborough Cathedral. The Rev. Gerard Fenwick, to the Rectory of Blanton St. Giles, Leicestershire. The Rev. John Haymes, to the Rectory of Galby, Leicestershire. The Rev. Duncombe Steel Perkins, to the Rectory of Clifton Campville, with Chilcote Chapel, Staffordshire. The Rev. William Williams, to the Rectory of Llanynis, Brecknock. The Rev. Henry Edwards, jun., to the Rectory of Wambrook, Dorsetshire. The

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. B. Howell, Rector of Hughley, Salop, from the subscribers to the Hughley Bridge improvement; the Rev. W. Rigg, from the inhabitants of the township of Lower Holker and chapelry of Flookburgh; the Rev. R. B. Claiborne, from the parishioners of Bolton; the Rev. James Pelham Pitcairn, from the congregation of St. Thomas, Ardwick; the Rev. W. Turner, late Master of the Grammar School, Uppingham, from the pupils; the Rev. W. Bewsher, late Curate of Asbury, Cheshire, from the patron, rector, and parishioners; the Rev. William Dawson, of Ramside, Dalton-in-Furness, from the inhabitants; the Rev. John William Grier, Perpetual Curate of Amblecote, Staffordshire, from his congregation.

**CONSECRATION OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, BETHNAL-GREEN.**—On Monday, the church of St. Thomas, situated in Nova Scotia-gardens, Bethnal-green, the last of the ten new churches, the erection of which was commenced on the 23rd February, 1839, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, who, with his chaplains, was received at the door of the church by the Rev. William Kerr, the incumbent, the registrar, &c. After the ceremony an appropriate sermon was delivered by his Lordship. Some gentlemen attached to the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral and of Westminster Abbey assisted at the choral service. The church is capable of containing about 800 persons, the majority of the seats being free. The cost of its erection, together with the school-house, was defrayed by the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and amounted to £4000.

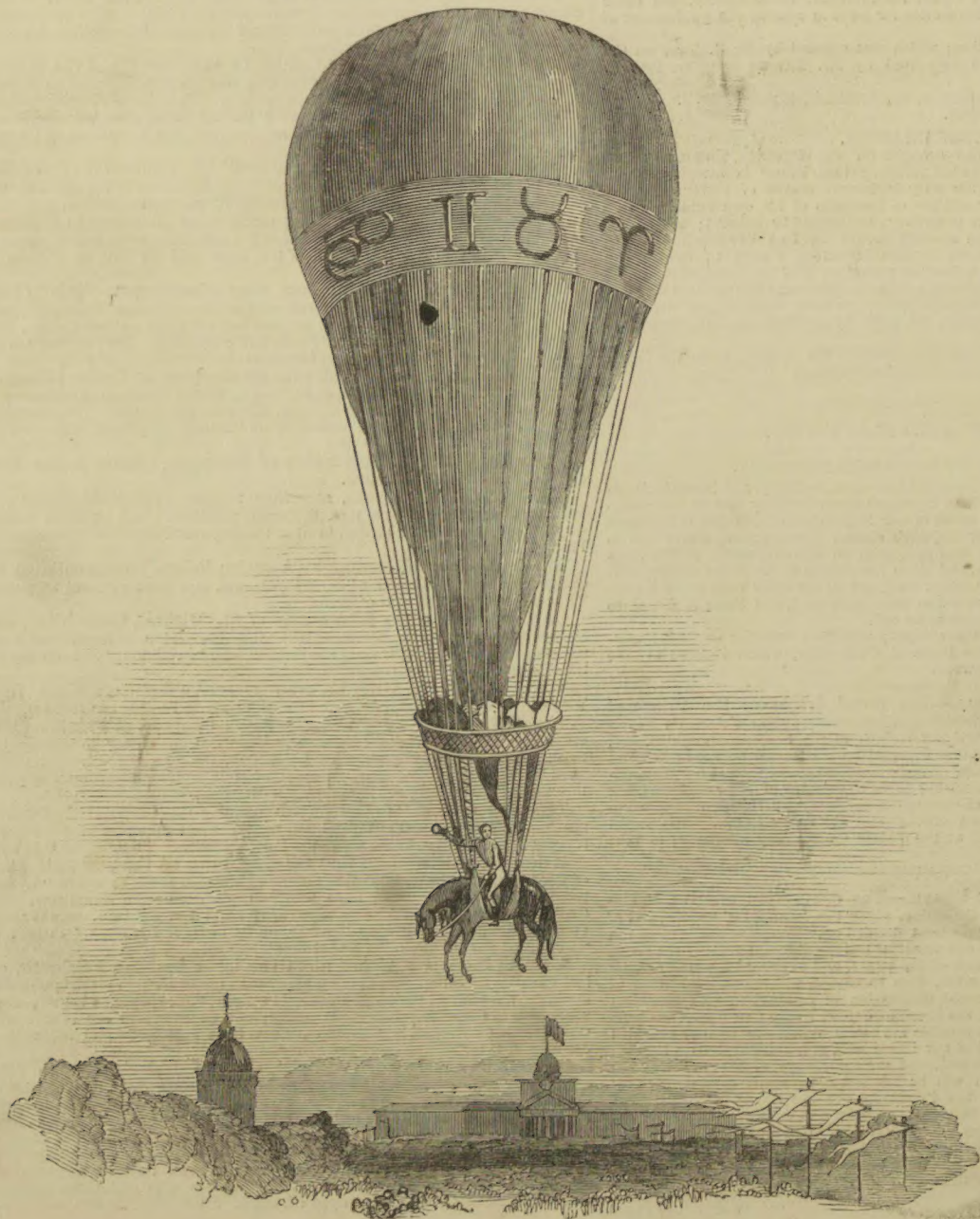
#### THE GORHAM CASE.

On Monday the Court of Exchequer decided on the rule obtained by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, to show cause why a prohibition should not issue against the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to stop them from giving Mr. Gorham institution to the vicarage of Bramford Speke. Sir F. Pollock, the Chief Baron, read the judgment of the Court. After detailing the various proceedings connected with the suit, remarking that the statute of the 25th Henry 8, c. 59, which gave the appeal from the Archdeacon to the Bishop, and from the Bishop to the Archbishop, and from the Archbishop to the King, was merely the restoration of the constitutions of Clarendon enacted in the reign of Henry II., 1164, against the usurpation of the Church of Rome, one of the great bulwarks of the liberties of the subject, the Court concluded by saying that it entertained no doubt that the appeal was rightly made, and that the rule nisi for the prohibition ought to be discharged. The rule was discharged accordingly, with costs.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.**—A meeting of several influential members of both Houses of Parliament took place on Monday to devise the best course of proceeding in order to induce her Majesty's Government to approximate the Australian colonies by means of steam to Great Britain. Amongst those present were Earl Nelson, Lord Monteagle, Lord Wodehouse, Lord Naas, M.P., Hon. F. Scott, M.P., Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P., Sir H. Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., Mr. Adderley, M.P., Mr. Divett, M.P., Mr. Simeon, M.P., Mr. McGregor, M.P., Mr. Scholefield, M.P., Mr. S. Dickson, M.P., Mr. C. Fortescue, M.P. After a full discussion of the various features of the question, its present position, and the obstacles opposed to the carrying out of the object, it was unanimously resolved that active steps should be immediately taken to bring the whole subject under the special attention of both Houses of Parliament, with a view to its speedy and final settlement. As a preliminary course, it was arranged, amongst other measures, that an address to her Majesty should be proposed in the House of Commons by Lord Naas, M.P., praying for the immediate establishment of steam communication with the Australian colonies. It was also announced that the petitions to the Legislature on behalf of the object were in course of signature. The meeting was attended by Mr. De Salis and Mr. Logan on the part of the Association for the Promotion of Steam Communication with Australia.

**Accounts from Port-au-Prince (Hayti),** of the 7th June, state that the Emperor Souleouque sadly requires some one of sound practical mercantile knowledge to guide him in the administration of matters relating to trade and commerce, and to whose opinion, judgment, and counsel he would give an attentive ear.

Papers from Nassau, New Providence, state that a whirlwind and waterspout passed, over that island on the 6th of May, and did considerable damage.



ASCENT OF M. POITEVEN, ON HORSEBACK, IN A BALLOON, FROM THE CHAMP DE MARS, PARIS.



## WRECK OF THE BRIG "RETRIEVER."

We have been favoured by our correspondent, from Trinidad, June 6, with the accompanying Sketch of the wreck of the brig *Retriever*, Captain Galloway. The catastrophe happened in the Boccases, Trinidad, where the vessel was driven under calm inside the rocks by the strength of the current, which is exceedingly rapid in these passages. The situation of the brig is truly curious, on account of the narrowness of the passage; probably, had the captain wished to go through so narrow an entrance, he would not have been able without touching one of the rocks on each side. The scene represented is a few days after the catastrophe; the wind was blowing strongly and the sea running very high.

## CALIFORNIA—SAN FRANCISCO.

THERE is no place in the world that has undergone, and is still undergoing, such rapid changes as the city of San Francisco. In Ryan's work on California, lately published, for instance, there is an engraving of the principal street in San Francisco, which is so unlike any of the principal streets as they existed in February last, that no one would recognise it now (it is, probably, intended for Kearney-street); for, in all the principal streets, the houses are continuous, and none of them made of canvas, but, for the most part, tolerably substantial-looking affairs, the majority two and three storeys high, interspersed with larger buildings as high as four storeys. No doubt, the engraving alluded to was an accurate representation of the street at the time it was sketched; indeed, it is very like some of the back streets as they were in February last, which again, probably, by this time (June), are as much altered in appearance as this.

The principal part of the town is situated in a valley, but buildings are making their appearance so rapidly in every direction, and people are beginning to find out that the higher ground is the best, that in a short time we may expect to find the principal part of the town on the hills instead of in the hollow.

The Fremont Hotel, shown in the foreground of the Sketch, is the first house one sees as you are going round the Point. At this hotel the writer lived for nearly four months. The expenses are moderate, nay, cheap for California: sixty dollars per month was paid for a small room about fourteen feet square, without any furniture; while an attorney, Mr. H., was paying 400 dollars a month for a smaller room, but in a better situation for business; each meal cost a dollar. A small loaf of bread, that one could eat at a meal, varied from 1s. to 2s., but it was more frequently the latter.

We are indebted for these details, as well as for the accompanying Sketch, to a correspondent, who has very lately returned from California. The locality is further described in Bayard Taylor's "El Dorado, or the Gold Regions," a cheap reprint of which has appeared in the "Popular Library."

"The barren side of the hill before us was covered with tents and canvas houses, and nearly in front a large two-story building displayed the sign, 'Fremont Family Hotel.' As yet we were only in the suburbs of the town. Crossing the shoulder of the hill, the view extended around the curve of the bay, and hundreds of tents and houses appeared, scattered all over the heights, and along the shore for more than a mile. A furious wind was blowing down through a gap in the hills, filling the streets with clouds of dust. On every side stood



WRECK OF THE BRIG "RETRIEVER," IN THE BOCCASES, TRINIDAD

silver flood on the quivering waters. It was one of the most beautiful passages of American scenery—the Lake of the Thousand Islands.

Ere the dawn of day, a dense fog crept over the face of the waters. Our

passengers were awake by finding the vessel suddenly checked. The commotion was general, but some lay very quietly in their berths, in happy indifference, fancying that the shock was caused by the bumping of the boat against the pier at Kingston. There was considerable consternation, however, exhibited on discovering that we had lost our course, and that we were either aground, or on shore, or on a reef of rocks—the mist was so thick, it was impossible to say which. Every endeavour was now made to get us off, but in vain. The sun rose high over the waters, and lighted up the beautiful scenery, but the prospect before us was as dismal as ever—we were fast on a shoal. The commanding officer, at length, ordered all the men on shore: accordingly, they were landed on the nearest island, the first boat's crew taking formal possession in the name of her Majesty; and as the regimental boat of Dr. Hunter was the first to touch the strand, his comrades suggested that it should henceforth be called "Hunter's Island." In the meantime, every device was employed to entice the vessel from her resting-place. Fortunately, a small flat-bottomed sloop, with a slip-keel, approached, in answer to the flag lowered to half-mast. A quantity of iron ballast, and some of the baggage, was now removed; and, after protracted haulings on cables, and tuggings of ropes, and energetic workings of paddles, to our great joy, she was once more afloat. "Hunter's Island" was evacuated; and, having found the proper channel, we made our way, very little damaged, to Kingston. G. H. FITZGUNNE.



CALIFORNIA: THE FREMONT HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO; FROM A RECENT SKETCH.

buildings of all kinds, begun or half-finished, and the greater part of them mere canvas sheds, open in front, and covered with all kinds of signs, in all languages. Great quantities of goods were piled up in the open air, for want of a place to store them. The streets were full of people hurrying to and fro, and of as diverse and bizarre a character as the houses: Yankees of every possible variety, native Californians in *sarapes* and *sombreros*, Chilians, Sonorians, Kanakas from Hawaii, Chinese with long tails, Malays armed with their everlasting creeses, and others in whose embrowned and bearded visages it was impossible to recognise any especial nationality. We came at last into the plaza, now dignified by the name of Portsmouth-square. It lies on the slant side of the hill; and from a high pole in front of a long one-story adobe building, used as the Custom House, the American flag was flying. On the lower side stood the Parker House, an ordinary frame house of about sixty feet front, and towards its entrance we directed our course.

"I set out for a walk before dark, and climbed a hill, back of the town, passing a number of tents pitched in the hollows. The scattered houses spread out below me, and the crowded shipping in the harbour, backed by a lofty line of mountains, made an imposing picture. The restless, feverish tide of life in that little spot, and the thought that what I then saw and was yet to see will hereafter fill one of the most marvellous pages of all history, rendered it singularly impressive.

"Walking through the town the next day, I was quite amazed to find a dozen persons busily employed in the street before the United States Hotel, digging up the earth with knives, and crumbling it in their hands. They were actual gold-hunters, who obtained in this way about 5 dollars a day. After blowing the fine dirt carefully in their hands, a few specks of gold were left, which they placed in a piece of white paper. A number of children were engaged in the same business, picking out the fine grains by applying to them the head of a pin, moistened in their mouths. I was told of a small boy having taken home 14 dollars as the result of one day's labour. On climbing the hill to the post-office, I observed in places where the wind had swept away the sand several glittering dots of the real metal; but, like the Irishman who kicked the dollar out of his way, concluded to wait till I should reach the heap. The presence of gold in the streets was probably occasioned by the leakings from the miners' bags and the sweepings of stores; though it may also be, to a slight extent, native in the earth, particles having been found in the clay thrown up from a deep well."

## THE "EARL CATHCART" STEAMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE accompanying Engraving shows the *Earl Cathcart* steamer, with troops on board from Montreal to Port Stanley, en route to London, Canada West—as she appeared hard and fast among the islands of the river St. Lawrence. The *Cathcart* left Montreal on Tuesday, 11th June, having on board No. 4 company 4th battalion Royal Artillery, commanded by Major W. Fraser; and a draught of the 23rd Fusiliers (Royal W.), under the command of Lieut. Brock. After a tedious passage of three days up the river, and through the various canals constructed to avoid its rapids, we found ourselves, one fine evening, opposite the picturesque town of Brockville, while the declining sun was gilding a number of straggling isles, covered with stunted pine, oak, and brushwood. A few hours afterwards we were in the midst of them, and the moon was pouring down its

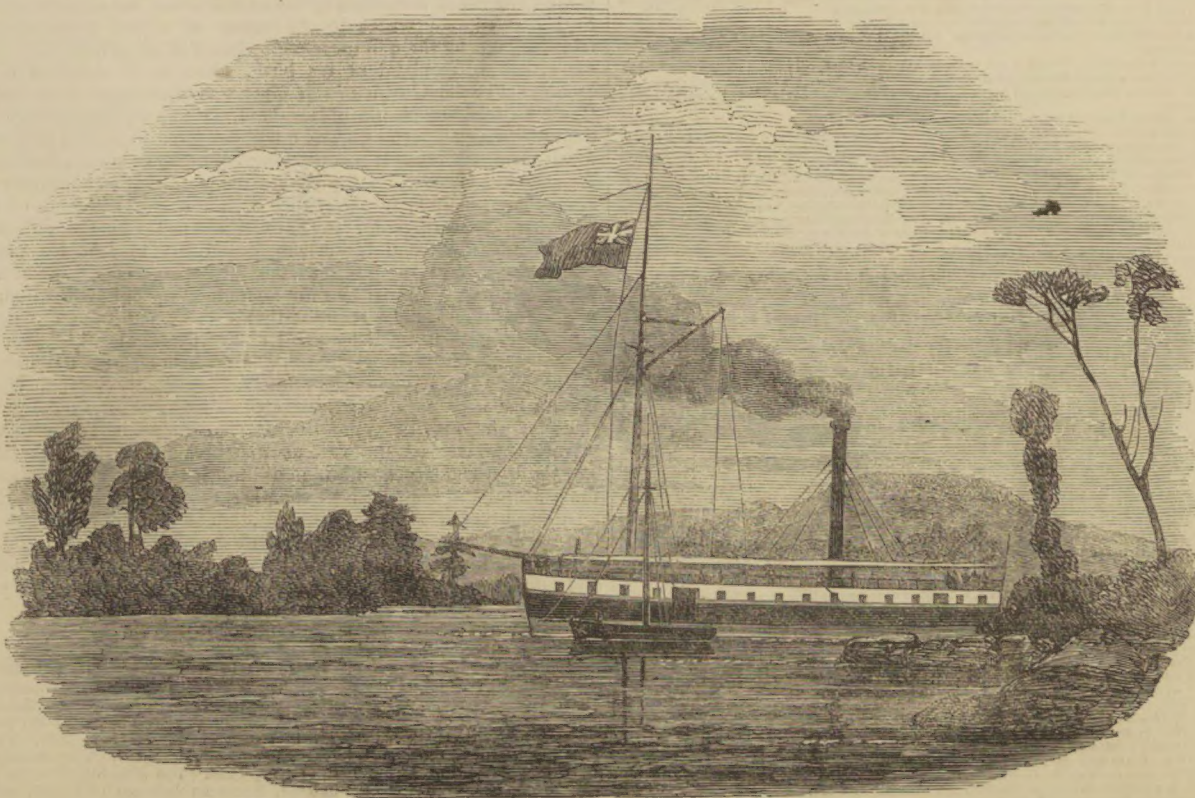
Palinurus, Captain Duncan, found it necessary to proceed with caution. To find anchorage in that rocky bed, was impossible: to allow the vessel to float down with the current, was dangerous in the extreme; by doing so, we might have found ourselves, at sunrise, tumbling broadside over the bed of the Long Sault, the most impetuous and dangerous rapid of the St. Lawrence. It was, therefore, necessary to risk running ashore on one of the islands. At about four o'clock

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE ON THE DEATH OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.—On Friday week, at the meeting of the Assembly, at half-past two o'clock, M. Dupin, President, having taken the chair, said: "At a moment when a neighbouring and friendly nation is expressing its painful sentiments for the loss which it has recently suffered in the person of one of its most eminent statesmen, I think it would be honouring the French tribune to proclaim here our sympathetic regret, and to manifest our high esteem for that illustrious orator, who, during the whole course of his long and glorious career, was always animated with sentiments of justice and kindness towards France, and ever spoke of its Government in the most courteous terms." (General approbation.) "In consequence of the adhesion given to my words by the Assembly," added M. Dupin, "they shall be inserted in the *procès-verbal*." ("Very well, very well," on all sides.) The following letter has also been addressed, on the same melancholy subject, to Prince Albert, by M. Charles Dupin, President of the National French Committee for the Exhibition of all Nations:—"Prince,—I am requested to transmit to the committee presided over by your Highness the expression of the feelings of grief which animate us. On the first rank amidst the members of your committee, the foreign nations to which your exhibition appeals, were flattered at numbering amongst them the illustrious legislator who for a long time administered his country with good-will and justice to other states. Our French hearts are yet moved by the last words uttered by him in the British Parliament,—words of esteem and friendship for our country. On learning the unexpected and lamentable loss of this great man, the National Committee of France has unanimously decided that its president should express to you the deep-felt regret which it shares with the generous spirits not only of the United Kingdom, but of all the states where genius, moderation, love of art, and respect of peace, are held in esteem. If anything can console us, it is the thought that the equitable and liberal spirit of Sir Robert Peel, far from being extinct, will survive and increase in the committee of which he was so great an ornament.—I have the honour, &c., BARON C. DUPIN."

BRIGHTON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—THE DIVIDEND.—The accounts for the past half-year having been submitted to the directors, they have decided upon recommending a dividend at the rate of 30s. per cent. for the half-year, on the consolidated stock of the company.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The portrait of the right hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, by Mr. John Partridge, of which we presented our readers with a full-length copy a fortnight ago, is now on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, of Pall-mall East. It is intended, we understand, to publish a highly-finished engraving of it; which will, no doubt, from the merits both of the picture and the subject, soon become highly popular.

The amount of expenses paid by the Common Council of the borough of Manchester, during the year ending October 10, 1848, for the management and collection of the customs and several duties, was £2713 3s. 10d. The amount of the same for 1849 (not yet paid at the time the return was made, but assured of being paid in due course) had slightly decreased. It was £2707 2s. 2d. The amount of duties received on the quantities of goods entered for home consumption was, for 1848, £246,937; and for 1849, £316,867.



THE "EARL CATHCART" STEAMER AGROUND AMONG THE ISLANDS OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.



SUNDAY, July 14.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.  
 TUESDAY, 16.—Madame de Staël died, 1817.  
 WEDNESDAY, 17.—Length of day, 16h. 3m.  
 THURSDAY, 18.—John Hampden killed, 1643.  
 FRIDAY, 19.—George IV. crowned, 1823.  
 SATURDAY, 20.—St. Margaret.

# TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 20, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 10.15 A. 10.15	M. 10.15 A. 10.15	M. 10.15 A. 10.15	M. 10.15 A. 10.15	M. 10.15 A. 10.15	M. 10.15 A. 10.15	M. 10.15 A. 10.15

**FRENCH PLAYS.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF MDLLE.**  
**RACHEL'S ENGAGEMENT.**—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces that, notwithstanding the extraordinary success which has attended Mdle. RACHEL'S Representations, her Engagement cannot be prolonged, owing to arrangements made at Berlin and Vienna.—On MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, will be repeated the new and successful Play of **ADRIENNE LEUCAS**. The remaining five Representations will be devoted to the Performances of **POLYDOR**, **MARTYR**, with **LE MOINEAU DE LESBIE**, **ANDRIO-MAQUE**, **MARIE STUART**, and **LES HORACES**.—Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 38, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.—MR. ALLCROFT'S BENEFIT.**  
 MONDAY NEXT.—PATTER versus CHATTER. Captain Patter, Mr. Charles Matthews. By Desire, the FOLLIES of a NIGHT, in which will appear Mr. Robert Roxby, Mr. Frank Matthews, Mr. Charles Matthews, Mdlle. Vestis, Miss Julia Glover. After which a CONCERT. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss Bassano, Mdlle. F. Labiche, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Allcroft, and Mr. Sims Reeves. Solo performers: Harp, Mr. Ap. Thomas; Flute, Mr. Richardson; Piano, Mdlle. Sophie Duclaux; Concertina, Mr. G. Case. Conductor, Mr. Layton. To conclude with **RAISING THE WIND**. Boxes, 5s.; Pir. 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open at Half-past Six, the performance to commence at Seven. Private Boxes, Tickets, and Places may be had of Mr. Allcroft, 18, New Bond-street, or at the Box-office.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager Mr. W. BATTY.—Continued Success of the Popular Spectacle of Mazeppa and the Wild Horse. On Monday, July 15, 1850, the Entertainments will commence at Seven o'clock with **MAZEPPA** and the **WILD HORSE**. Mazeppa, by Mr. Hicks.—To be followed by an incomparable Routine of Batt's Peppercorn Feats of Equitation in the **SCOTCH** and **ARENA**.—To conclude with the **LONDON CARRIER**.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

**ROYAL SOHO THEATRE, 73, Dean-street.**—Madame DE LOZANO'S CONCERT at the above Theatre, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th instant, to commence at Eight o'clock. She will introduce during the Concert some new Spanish Songs (accompanied by herself on the guitar); one of them, "La Perla de Frana," by particular desire.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be had at Madame de LOZANO'S, 11, Burton-street, Eaton-square; and at the principal Music-sellers.—Doors open at Half-past Seven.—For further particulars, see programme.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, Music-Hall, Street.**—MR. JOHN PARRY will have the honour of repeating his new Entertainment, entitled, **NIGHTS, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL**, at the above rooms, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, July 16th, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Tickets to be had of the principal music-sellers.—Stalls and private boxes to be had only of Messrs. OLLIVIER, 41 and 42, New Bond-street, and at the Hall.

**CREMORNE GARDENS.—DARING EXPLOIT OF LIEUT. GALE, AND NARROW ESCAPE OF THE GALLANT AERONAUT.**—On MONDAY, JULY 15, a BALLOON NIGHT ASCENT, with Discharge of Fireworks from the Car by the Chevalier Mortimer, in celebration of Lieut. Gale's safe descent upon the French coast on the 15th inst., after a perilous voyage across the English Channel.—On TUESDAY and THURSDAY, by general desire, repetition of the **SCOTCH FETS**, and Grand Assault of Arms.—On WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, the **LAST JUVENILE FETE** of the Season.—On SATURDAY, a **MONSTRE BAL AL FRESCO**; Dancing to commence at 6; no Charge for Admission, but a Refreshment Card, 1s.—MADAME ANTONIO'S ASCENT every Evening; New Ballet; Dogs and Monkeys; and innumerable other attractions.—Doors open at 3.—Admission, 1s.; Children, Half-price.—No Charge for Admission on Saturday or Sunday, except by Refreshment Card.

**RE-ENGAGEMENT OF Mons. JULLIEN.—ROYAL SURVEY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—On MONDAY, JULY 15th, and Thence following Days, PROMENADE CONCERT, conducted by M. Julien and Mr. Godfrey.—Brilliant Display of Fireworks, by Southby; concluding with a Colossal Tableau of Napoleon on Horseback, from David's well-known picture.—Doors open from 9 A.M.; Feeding the Animals at 5; Concert at Half-past 6; Passage of the Alps at 8; Fireworks at Half-past 9.—Admission, 1s. GRAND FLOWER SHOW of the Royal South Floricultural Society, TUESDAY, 23rd JULY

**THE HIPPOPOTAMUS**, presented by H.H. the Viceroy of Egypt, to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE. D. W. MITCHELL, B.A.

**TRAFALGAR MODEL.**—This beautiful Model is unequalled in the world, not only as regards a faithful representation of that great Battle, but also in the effect portrayed in a number of small but well-ripped ships, apparently floating on a large surface of beautifully-imitated sea.—Admission, 1s.; Children, half-price.—Open from 10 in the Morning till 10 in the Evening, brilliantly illuminated, at 168, New Bond-street, next to the Clarendon Hotel.

**COLONEL FREMONT'S OVERLAND ROUTE TO OREGON, TEXAS, AND CALIFORNIA**, across the Rocky Mountains, as surveyed for the United States Government, by General Fremont, and illustrated by a Grand Moving Diorama from Washington City; now exhibiting at the **EGYPTIAN HALL**, Piccadilly, every Morning at a Quarter to Three; Evening, a Quarter to Eight. Admission, 1s.; Stalls 2s.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight.—LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on **CHEMISTRY**, daily at a Quarter-past Three, and every Evening at Eight.—LECTURE by Dr. Bachhoffner on **VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY**, daily at Two, and in the Evenings at a Quarter-past Nine.—NEW SERIES OF **DIS-SOLVING VIEWERS**, daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten.—Also a series, exhibiting scenes in the ARCTIC REGIONS and CEYLON, daily at One o'clock.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F G.—The Naval and Military Prize Medals are engraved in our Journal, No. 318  
 R. G. Ravensworth Castle.—See Illustration next week  
 H. R. York.—The paper will only appear in its present form  
 MUSICUS.—The songs are declined. The address in question is 8, New Burlington-street  
 A Y.—Apply at the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, 10, Dean-street, Soho-square  
 A CONSTANT READER, Manchester.—The corps has not, we believe, been formed  
 X. L. Clapham-common.—We are not in possession of the address  
 S. B. G. South London, will, perhaps, send a wax impression of his coin. The subject of Queen Anne's Farthings and Pattern Pieces is minutely explained in the work entitled "Popular Errors."  
 A POOR CLERK should buy the "Handbook to California," which will cost him but a trifle  
 A. A. and Co., Liverpool.—As the hand-figure was sketched on the wood from life, we have no further authority  
 T. S. Hanley.—We do not interfere in wages  
 J. H. L.—The Times new printing machine was described in the Times for December 29, 1848; quoted in the "Year-book of Facts," 1849. The machine now works 10,000 per hour  
 A SUBSCRIBER, Manchester.—The landlord will not be liable unless the robbery be committed through his wilful neglect  
 ICA.—The passage is in Shakespeare's play of "Julius Cæsar"  
 D. R. S. Banbury.—Apply for "List of Governors of Civil Hospitals," published annually, in March, and to be had at the counting-house of the Hospital  
 S. W. is thanked; but we had not room for the Dover Sketch  
 A CLERICAL FREEMASON.—The Freemasons' Asylum is at Crofton; but the building is not yet completed  
 E. T. Belfast, is thanked. We have not room for the engraving  
 TUFFIN.—M. Boyer's Magic Stone may be had at 5, Charing-cross  
 T. B. S. Alban's, may receive the paper direct from our office, by remitting his subscription in advance  
 AN ESSEX MILLER should order our latest edition  
 H. C. is thanked for his sensible letter on "Baptism," though we have not room to print it  
 S. B. H. Z. Oakham, and C. F.—Your lines, though excellent in feeling, do not reach the rhythmic standard  
 W.—The Whites of Teovil, county Somerset, bear "quarterly 1st and 4th, per pale or and az. on a fesse engrailed az. between three greyhounds courant countercharged a fleur-de-lis between two lozenges gu. for White; 2nd, az. a demi-lion ramp. sa. charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis or for Moore; 3rd, az. on a bend engrailed by pale az. charged with three annulets or, for Lambert. Crest: An arm embowed, habited or, charged with two bands wavy gu. holding in the hand a stork by the legs, wings expanded ppr. beaked and legged of the first."  
 THE MENDELSSOHN SCHOLARSHIP.—As yet the arrangements at Leipzig have not been carried out  
 MUSIC.—There are 19 stops in the grand organ, 10 in the swell, 9 in the choir, 8 in the combination or solo, 17 in the swell, 10 in the pedal, and 8 copulas; in all 87 stops, or 4062 pipes in the organ at Birmingham  
 L. M.—Study the standard works on "Composition," by Czerny, Albrechtsberger, Rink, and Reicha  
 HAMILTON'S CATCHING, &c.  
 SILURIAN asks: "Can you tell two disputants what is the real question at issue between Professor Sedgwick and Sir Roderick Murchison, as to the Cumberland and North Wales Geology?" To this we reply: There is not any question at issue between Professor Sedgwick and Sir Roderick Murchison. Murchison never dealt with the geology of Cumberland. In North Wales, years long ago, a discussion arose between other people, as to the relative ages of the Cambrian and Silurian Rocks; but the two geologists above named never differed on this point.  
 A LADY.—If you proceed by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer, which leaves Southampton on the 20th July, the amount of passage-money from Southampton to Calcutta will be (including the expenses of transit through Egypt) £112. If by the steamer leaving in a later month of the year, the charge will be £136. The distance from Calcutta to Simla is about 1260 miles. If the lady proceeds by palke dak, the expense will be about a rupee a mile, and amount to £120. If by steam to Allahabad, and thence by stages, the journey will occupy six or seven weeks, and cost only half the above named sum.  
 F. W. Windsor.—Apply to Mr. Murray, Albemarle-street.  
 O. C.—The whale is a genus of mammalia, belonging to the order Cetacea of Cuvier.  
 G. F.—The seal in question has come to hand completely effaced, having stuck to the paper of the note.  
 EDITH MARIA.—The present Earl of Ellesmere is second son of the late Earl and brother of the present Duke of Sutherland.  
 OAK PLANT.—Yes, apparently so, though "a bird" without saying what bird is somewhat general for holiday  
 ZEBULON.—The Herald's College would not sanction such an adoption, though we see nothing illegal in it.  
 SILBURY HILL.—We are assured, upon the authority of the proprietor of the farm on which Silbury-hill is situated, that no excavations have been made there since those by the Archaeological Institute, in the summer of last year. The report of the discoveries made at Silbury, illustrated in page 399 of our last volume, had inadvertently inserted without the customary authentication, is, therefore, a fabrication. We have traced the imposition to a precocious pupil at Marlborough College, to whose attention we recommend the Shakespeare Forgeries of W. H. Ireland, which ever embittered his after-life. The lesson may not be lost upon the Silbury hoaxer

NEWBURY.—No. 1. A copper coin of Carleia, in Spain. No. 2. A copper coin of Ferdinand King of Portugal, 14th century. No. 3. A quinarius of the Julia family  
 C. Bishop Stortford.—A medal of Charles II.; its value we cannot tell, without seeing the medal  
 C. K. BUTT.—The property being, as we take it, property in her own right, will if real descend to her eldest son of the first marriage—if personal, it will be divided among all the children share and share alike.  
 A. Z. Z. Halifax.—Yes  
 A. V. Chatham, is thanked for the correction  
 E. E. J. Halifax, is thanked  
 \*.\* Replies to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.  
 Remains of Roman Art.—Cruikshank's Three Courses and a Dessert.—Vasari's Lives of the Painters.—Howitt's Year-Book.—Fun, Poetry, and Pathos.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1850.

The growth of kindly sentiments between the civilised nations of the world—nations too long and too unhappily estranged—has of late years received many gratifying exemplifications. Perhaps, however, no proof of this good feeling has ever been given equal in value to that which France has just afforded. On the 5th inst., at the suggestion of M. Dupin, President of the French Legislative Assembly, minutes expressive of condolence on the death of Sir Robert Peel were inserted in the *procès-verbal*; and a letter has also been addressed on the same mournful subject to Prince Albert, by the French Committee for the Exhibition of all Nations. Such expressions do honour to both nations—honour to Great Britain for having produced a statesman like the lamented Sir Robert Peel, worthy of such an affectionate and respectful tribute from a great and once hostile nation; and honour to the French Legislature and people, for having had the good feeling, at such a time, to adopt so unparalleled a course. To the bereaved family of the illustrious statesman such a tribute will, of itself, be a lasting monument to the fame of their lamented relative; while to the English people it is, and will be, a testimony that the heart of France, like the heart of England, is "in the right place;" and that it will, for the future, be difficult, if not impossible, to raise enmity between two such nations—the foremost in power, as they are the foremost in civilization and right-mindedness.

The proposal to erect a monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel, by the penny subscriptions of the working classes, is also a gratifying proof that party warfare, with all its bitter animosities, is not sufficient to deaden the enthusiasm of the people of our time. We are glad, however, much as we approve of the idea of a penny subscription—an idea somewhat difficult to bring into practical operation—that a popular subscription, including and inviting poor men's pence, but not refusing the shillings or pounds of wealthier people, has been substituted for it. If a properly-organised machinery of collection be instituted, there can be little or no doubt that a sum will speedily be raised, more than sufficient to erect an appropriate and enduring monument to the memory of Sir Robert Peel. With much modesty and delicacy, and acting in obedience to the often-repeated wishes of the dead, the family refused the public funeral offered by Lord John Russell, on behalf of her Majesty and the nation; but even the wishes of his relatives, supposing them to be adverse, would not be allowed to stand in the way of such an expression of the popular respect as would be conveyed by a subscription for a public monument. The nation owes it, not simply to the memory of departed greatness, but to its own sense of what is right, and also in a degree to the influence of such memorials upon the minds of living and yet unborn statesmen, to erect to the memory of Sir Robert Peel a monument which shall unmistakably testify its gratitude and respect for one who served it so wisely and so well. That monument will indubitably be raised; and prove to after ages that the great statesman did not miscalculate or misinterpret the character and temper of his countrymen, when, in the day of his defeat, and on the last occasion when he addressed the Legislature as a servant of the Crown, he expressed his hope "that he would leave a name to be remembered with expressions of goodwill in the abodes of those who earned their daily bread by the sweat of their brow." Among the thousands and tens of thousands who may contribute towards the monument, none will give their aid more gracefully than the working-men who shall pour into the fund their hard-earned pence, difficult, perhaps, to spare, but bestowed with cordiality, to do honour to the memory of their and their country's benefactor.

The death of the Duke of Cambridge—full of years and full of honour—is an event which, however naturally to be expected at his advanced time of life, will excite the regret of all classes. It is not, however, an event of any public importance; and into the private sorrows of the immediate relatives and friends of his Royal Highness it is no part of the duty of the public journalist to enter. We may be permitted, however, to unite our testimony to that of our contemporaries, and to bear our humble tribute to his honest merits and his spotless character. It was not until a comparatively recent period that his Royal Highness became intimately known to the people of this country. In Hanover, where he passed the prime of his life, in the distinguished station of Governor and Viceroy, he endeared himself to his people by the excellence of his administration, by his steady adherence to the cause of sound constitutional freedom, and by the unimpeachable virtues of his private life. On his return to the land of his birth, when by the death of King William IV. the Crown of Hanover was dissociated from that of Great Britain, the people of England, though but imperfectly acquainted with his virtues, were quite prepared to receive him with loyalty and affection. It was not long before he became a favourite. The frankness and cordiality of his manners, his good-humoured *brusquerie*, the intense nationality which a long residence on the Continent seemed rather to have developed and fostered than to have impaired, and his constant readiness to lend his name, his presence, and his purse to the furtherance of any good and humane object, endeared him not alone to every one with whom he was more immediately brought into contact, but with the great bulk of the public. The "good Duke of Cambridge" became the common epithet with which he was spoken of, and the epithet might, not unjustly or inappropriately, be made his epitaph. Great Britain has been peculiarly fortunate—at least, as far as the experience of the present generation is concerned—in the estimable private character of the various members of her Royal Family; and the late Duke of Cambridge did much to increase the effect of the peaceful and unobtrusive example set to the nation by his illustrious relatives of a younger growth. The public regret at his loss is accompanied with respectful gratitude to his memory. Though he leaves no brilliant fame behind him, he leaves a fair and honest reputation; and he who does this, whatever may be his station, has not lived in vain.

An official paper, printed by order of the House of Commons, shows that the population of the Australian colonies (omitting New Zealand), was in 1839 170,676, and in ten years (1839 to 1848) it had reached 333,764, being an increase of 163,088. The imports had decreased in the ten years £2,578,442, having been £3,376,673 in 1839, and £2,578,442 in 1848. There was an increase in the exports in the ten years of £1,008,887. They amounted in 1839 to £1,845,428, and in 1848 to £2,854,315. The shipping inwards was 267,353 tons in 1839, and 353,321 in 1848, being an increase of 85,968, whilst the shipping outwards was 267,133 tons in 1839, and 341,583 in 1848, showing an increase of 74,450 tons.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**NEW LORD CHANCELLOR.**—Sir Thomas Wilde has been appointed to the high office of Lord Chancellor, and will discharge its duties as Speaker of the House of Lords and Judge of the Court of Chancery until the measure for separating those functions shall have come into operation, when he will retain the former portion of the office only. Sir John Jervis will replace Sir Thomas Wilde as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Sir John Romilly is to be the new Attorney General, and will be succeeded in the office of Solicitor-General by Mr. Cockburn.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

**WORKING MAN'S MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEEL.**—A special meeting of the committee, appointed for carrying out the proposed plan for the erection of a monument to the late Sir R. Peel, was held on Monday evening, at the Committee Rooms, Belvidere Tavern, Fentonville. Mr. James Yates occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. J. Downes, entered into an explanation of the plan which had been suggested for the purpose of raising subscriptions. It had been proposed that a large number of subscription lists should be provided, each to contain 240 penny subscriptions, amounting to one pound, which, after being officially sealed by the secretary, should be distributed in every part of the kingdom, and be returned to the metropolitan committee when full: he then read the letter from Mr. Cobden, which we have given below. Mr. Hume, M.P., expressed his approval of the general outline of the plan proposed, but warned the committee against wasting their energies in attempts to do too much. He suggested to them, that instead of attempting to organise a plan of operations which should embrace the whole kingdom, they should limit their own exertions to the districts in their immediate vicinity; their secretary merely communicating with the mayors of towns, the leading men in the various parishes, the heads of large manufacturing establishments, &c., enclosing forms of subscription-lists, and an explanation of the course they were themselves pursuing, but leaving the details to be arranged as those who undertook the matter might judge to be most advisable. He stated that he had already received communications from the mayors of Southampton and Bilston, and from other gentlemen of influence in various parts of the country, all of whom had expressed their cordial concurrence in the object they had in view, and their willingness to do their utmost to promote it; and he had no doubt that if the course he recommended were adopted, the appeal which was made to the country would be warmly and almost universally responded to. The honourable gentleman shortly afterwards retired, in order to attend to his duties in the House of Commons. Mr. Coppock objected to the word "penny" in the title of the subscription fund, which limited the subscription to so small an amount, and contended that the expenses which must necessarily be incurred in the collection would be so great as to deduct very largely from the sum subscribed. He moved that the word penny be expunged, and that the title should be "The National Working-man's Subscription Fund." The motion was seconded by Mr. Finch, and after a little opposition, was agreed to.

**COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.**—THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.—At a Court, held on Monday, the following resolution was agreed to, expressive of the sense entertained by the Court of the deep loss sustained by the lamented death of Sir Robert Peel:—"Resolved—That this Court has received with the deepest emotions of sorrow the painful intelligence of the death of that eminent statesman, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., an event which may be justly regarded as a great national loss. That, while submitting with reverential awe to the wisdom of Divine Providence, this Court desires to express its admiration of the great talents, the manly eloquence, the administrative capacity, and the disinterested conduct of the deceased statesman. This Court duly appreciates the laborious exertions and the extraordinary sacrifices made by Sir Robert Peel, and is fully satisfied that all his efforts were intended to lay wide and deep the foundations of the lasting prosperity, honour, and glory of his native land. Nor can this Court refrain from recording its sense of the purity of his private character, and his eminent domestic virtues; and it desires to convey to Lady Peel and to all the members of the family, its heartfelt and unanimous sympathy with them in the irreparable loss which they and the nation have sustained." (Hear.) The Lord Mayor was requested to transmit a copy of the resolution to Lady Peel.

**ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL.**—At the quarterly meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, held in the board-room, on Wednesday, the report stated, that during the three previous months, 183 in-patients and 6389 out-patients had been relieved. Regret was expressed that one of the large wards, containing fifty beds, was still unavoidably closed, for want of funds.

**ROYAL FREEMASONS' SCHOOL FOR FEMALE CHILDREN.**—On Thursday a general court of the governors of this society was held in the school-house, Westminster-road (E. H. Patten, Esq., in the chair), when the expenditure for the last quarter, amounting to £418 14s., was approved, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £684: Five children having been admitted to the school, the meeting separated.

**ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY.**—A special meeting of this society was held on Thursday, at the London Tavern (the Rev. D. Laing, F.R.S., in the chair), to consider a proposition for taking the poll at future elections from one to four, instead of twelve to three, as heretofore; the society meeting, as usual, at eleven o'clock, and thereby extending the time for the conduct of other business from one to two hours. After considerable discussion, in which it was pointed out that the ordinary business was usually transacted in about twenty minutes or half an hour, the meeting separated.

**THE WALKER TESTIMONIAL.**—On Wednesday afternoon a public meeting was held at Herbert's Hotel, Palace-yard, Westminster (Lord Dudley C. Stuart, M.P., in the chair), to adopt measures to present to George Alfred Walker, Esq., surgeon, a testimonial of gratitude for his eminent and successful efforts in abolishing intramural interments. The noble chairman, Messrs. B. B. Cabell, M.P., C. Lushington, M.P., G. Thompson, M.P., Dr. Johnson, Dr. Reid, Dr. Smith, Mr. Geeson (churchwarden of St. James's, Westminster), and Dr. Aldis addressed the meeting in terms highly laudatory of Mr. Walker's public services, and condemnatory of the slight with which they had been treated. It was ultimately resolved to present that gentleman with a solid testimonial of his country's gratitude, and a committee was appointed to take measures for that purpose. Lord Dudley C. Stuart undertook the office of treasurer, and Mr. Thompson that of honorary secretary. The chairman and Mr. B. B. Cabell subscribed £10 each.

**ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING ILLNESS.**—A meeting of the subscribers to this interesting association was held on Wednesday at the Queen's College, Harley-street, for the purpose of having submitted to it a report of the progress hitherto made by the managers of the association. The Earl of Carlisle presided on the occasion. The Hon. W. Spring Rice, the hon. secretary, read the report of the managers, from which it appeared that the liberal assistance which had been afforded to the undertaking had been such as to induce the committee to take premises suitable, upon a small scale, for the purpose of the institution, for a period of three years and a half, at No. 8, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square. The total amount of subscriptions already received exceeded £2000, the balance in the hands of the bankers amounting to £403. The number of patients admitted since the opening of the institution had been thirteen, of whom six were at present inmates of the establishment. The services of a most efficient medical staff had been obtained, the physicians being Dr. Watson, Dr. Ferguson, Dr. H. Jones, and Dr. Weber; surgeons, B. Travers, Esq., C. Hawkins, Esq., and W. Bowman, Esq.; Mr. Hawksley, of Margaret-street, having been appointed the general practitioner. The Rev. C. Baring, the Rector of All Saints, had also consented to act as honorary chaplain to the institution. The success of the institution had been fully equal to the most sanguine expectations of its founders, and the committee stated that their further inquiries had confirmed them in the belief that the institution would be the means of affording relief hitherto unattainable in many most distressing cases, the helpless and increasing number of which was attributable not to the fault or improvidence, but rather to the circumstances and sex of the sufferers; and they most earnestly entreated the generous sympathy and additional co-operation no less from the powerful and affluent than from the middle classes throughout the country. The report was adopted after addresses from the noble chairman and the Bishop of Oxford in advocacy of the institution. On the motion of Lord Montagu, a resolution was also agreed to, to the effect that the experience derived from the working of the institution during the period which it had been opened had confirmed the meeting in the belief that the institution possessed strong claims upon the public for continued and increased support.

**ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.**—At the half-yearly general court of the governors and directors of this society, on Wednesday, at their office, 3, Trafalgar-square, Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabell, M.P., in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Charlier) reported that the number of persons rescued from the ice, in the three parks, during the last skating season, amounted to 79. The number of bathers in the Serpentine during the present year has been estimated at 178,000. Five persons have been rescued from drowning during the same period, two of whom were taken to the receiving-house of the society. Four attempted suicides have been prevented, and five rescued. Various new regulations have been made for the direction of bathers in the Serpentine, and all unsafe parts have been strictly forbidden, by which there can be no doubt many accidents have been prevented. The secretary reported several cases which the committee had recommended, and in each of which the society's silver medal was awarded. Amongst those which excited the greatest interest was the following:—Miss Harriett Atkinson, for the rescue of Elizabeth Hudson, who had fallen into a deep moat at Starston, Norfolk. This case excited great interest. The young lady in question, upon witnessing the above accident, hastened to the spot, accompanied by a female friend and a man. The latter, however, was too terrified to render any assistance, when she immediately dashed into the water, swam to the sinking girl, and brought her safely to shore. It appears that Miss Atkinson, who was in a delicate state of health, had been residing a short time previously at Yarmouth, where she had learned to swim, or rather to float upon the water. Mr. Oliver brought before the notice of the society a useful and ingenious invention which had recently been made by Lieutenant Halkett, R.N. This article, which is called the boat-cloak, has the appearance, when uninflated, of a large common cloak, and may be worn as such upon the shoulders; it is inflated by means of a bellows in 3½ minutes, when it forms a kind of boat, capable of supporting six or eight persons, and which it is almost impossible to overturn. He invited the directors to appoint a day for witnessing further experiments, and thus having the opportunity of judging for themselves of the practical value of the invention. It was ultimately determined that the experiments should take place on the Serpentine, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock.



**LONDON UNION ON CHURCH MATTERS.**—On Tuesday a general meeting of the members of this society was held in St. Martin's Hall. The attendance of members was unusually large. The annual report stated that, previous to the year 1848, great fears were excited in the minds of churchmen by measures adopted and propositions made in Parliament, and by the course taken by the advisers of the Crown in respect to the Church; but the absolute necessity for the union of churchmen on such subjects was made apparent by the circumstance under which Dr. Hampden was consecrated a Bishop. The power which was then claimed and exercised of forcing upon the Church as Bishop a person against whom charges of unsoundness of doctrine were solemnly preferred, and the refusal of any inquiry into those charges, made it clear that the Church could no longer expect from the State that defence or care which she had enjoyed when the union of Church and State was more a reality in principle and practice; and the want of practical means by which the members of the Church could act in concert became evident. Under those circumstances, the London Church Union was formed, and a deputation waited upon the Bishop of the diocese to explain its objects. The right rev. prelate thought it would not be advisable for him to join the union, but expressed a hope that there would be a good and hearty understanding between it and himself. Of the other subjects which have occupied the attention of the union, the report thus speaks:—"The great question of education and the dealings of the Privy Council with the National Society, the attempt to legalise marriages prohibited by the Church, the bill called the Clergy Relief Bill, the subject of the Ecclesiastical Commission, and the attempt made to amalgamate the fund applicable to the increase of the episcopate with the general fund held by that body, are among the principal matters which have in turn occupied the attention of the committee, who have used every means in their power, by the circulation of papers and petitions, and by the collection of evidence and otherwise, to call the attention of churchmen to those matters, and to resist the evils likely to arise from them. They have endeavoured also to promote the very desirable objects of the Foreign Chaplaincies Bill." The committee proceed to say that the last questions which had occupied their attention, and which they now deemed of the most pressing importance, were those which had arisen out of the case of the Rev. G. C. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter. To this matter they would continue to devote their attention. A committee for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Viscount Campden, the Hon. R. Cavendish, the Very Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L., Dean of Chichester; Viscount Feilding, the Earl Nelson, Sir George Prevost, Mr. Simeon, M.P., Lord John Thynne, Mr. F. R. Wegg-Prosser, M.P., Mr. W. Page Wood, M.P., Archdeacon Thorp, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Lord Lyttelton, Lord John Manners, M.P., Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M.P., and other gentlemen.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE SOCIETY.**—On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, for the purpose of presenting the prizes offered by the committee for the three best essays by clergymen upon the objects of this society; the Hon. Arthur Kimball in the chair. The proceedings having been opened by a prayer, the chairman stated, that, if the promoters of this society had received the sad intelligence of the death of the Duke of Cambridge at an earlier period than that morning, they should have considered it their duty, as a mark of respect to the late Prince, to postpone the present meeting. In the death of his Royal Highness, the poor had lost a sincere friend. During the last few years, he (the chairman) had had many opportunities of conversing with the Duke of Cambridge, and he had always found him deeply interested in the welfare and happiness of the labouring population of this country. The object of this meeting was to award prizes to those gentlemen who had written the three best essays upon the principles of this society, and to receive a report from the committee respecting the condition and progress of the institution. The secretary read the report, which stated that the society desired to raise a sum of £40,000, for promoting the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes, by forming establishments of 300 families on the land, and combining agricultural with manufacturing employment for their own benefit. The report having been received and adopted, the prizes (which had been awarded by Mr. J. M. Morgan, the founder of the institution) were delivered to the following gentlemen:—£50 to the Rev. H. Smith, senior chaplain of the Parkhurst Prison; £30 to the Rev. W. B. Ady, M.A., vicar of Little Baddow; £20 to the Rev. H. S. Finch, B.A., curate of St. James's, Curtain-road, Shoreditch. The reverend gentlemen respectively acknowledged the compliment bestowed upon them; and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. Morgan and others who had exerted themselves in behalf of the society, the meeting separated.

**HIGHLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY.**—The anniversary festival of this excellent society, established in the year 1701, for the promotion of education in the islands and highlands of Scotland, was celebrated at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening, Captain Forbes (described by Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., in proposing his health, as the worthy son of a worthy sire) presiding. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been drunk, and appropriate testimonies borne to the memories of the Duke of Cambridge and Sir R. Peel, both of whom were patrons of the society, the chairman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the charity, which was responded to by a subscription of nearly £300, including her Majesty, £50; the late Duke of Cambridge, £10; the Chairman, £10 10s.; two of his youthful sons, £1 1s. each; the chairman's piper, £1 1s., &c. The harmony of the evening was much increased by the exertions of the chairman's piper, the boys of the Caledonian Asylum, and an efficient corps of vocalists, under the direction of Mr. Land, Mr. Milne being specially called upon to sing "The rose among the heather," composed, in honour of her Majesty's first visit to the Dee side, by Mr. Robert Taylor, of Aberdeen.

**MILBANK PRISON.**—The report of the Inspectors of Milbank Prison for the year 1849 has just been printed. Under the new arrangements made by Colonel Jebb and the two other inspectors, Milbank is to bear its part in the general system of convict discipline and management. It is intended that about 700 cells should be used for the detention of prisoners passing their probationary period in separate confinement previously to being sent to penal labour or public works; but the period of separate confinement in Milbank, owing to its peculiar local circumstances and the unfavourable influence they exercise on the health of the inmates, will not generally be continued beyond eight or nine months, instead of twelve months, which is fixed as the period of detention at Pentonville and other prisons of that class. The number of convicts in the prison on the 1st of January, 1849, was 1144 (1058 men and 86 women); and on the 1st of January last, 1093 (955 men and 138 women). The deaths in the year were 94. The expenses of the establishment were £31,821 18s. 3d., and the net amount of profit by prisoners' earnings in the year, £3760 15s. 6d. The smallness of the earnings arose from the breaking up of the establishment, on account of the cholera which prevailed last year.

**ROBBERY AT CHRIST CHURCH, BLACKFRIARS.**—Since Sunday last it has been discovered that Christ Church, in the Blackfriars-road, had been entered by thieves, under somewhat extraordinary circumstances. On the south-east side of the church there is a small window, only 13 inches by 11, across which is an iron bar. To reach this window a ladder was placed against the wall, and the glass having been broken, some person must have squeezed himself through. Fortunately the communion plate was not in the church, and the only article stolen was the velvet covering of the communion table.

**DREADFUL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday last, an accident, by which four men have been much injured, occurred on the Great Western-road, near Hammersmith, at a row of houses which are in course of erection there. A cornice, consisting of massive pieces of York stone and other materials, projecting two feet in front, fell with a tremendous crash on the scaffold beneath it, on which were several men at work, and instantly carried it down to the ground, a height of nearly fifty feet. In a short time four bricklayers were extricated and carried to a neighbouring surgeon's, where instant medical aid was afforded them, but their injuries were found to be of such an extensive and dreadful nature that all except one (who lived near the spot, and was carried home) were soon afterwards conveyed to St. George's Hospital. On Sunday it was found necessary to amputate the arm of one of the sufferers, so extensively was it injured.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending Saturday, July 6:—Males, 640; females, 607; total, 1247. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 406; females, 388; total, 794; a number which shows that the diminished rate of mortality continues, and which, taking the corresponding weeks of ten previous years, is less than in the week of any year since 1842. The average of the ten weeks is 877; or, augmented in the ratio of increased population, 957, compared with which the decrease of last week amounts to 163. The whole number of deaths recorded as caused by the zymotic or epidemic class of diseases is 159, whereas in the same week of last year they rose to 293, and the corrected average of corresponding weeks is 227. To take particular epidemics: small-pox carried off six persons, the half of whom were children; measles was fatal in 17 cases; scarlatina in 20; whooping-cough in 23, all of these exhibiting a mortality of less than the usual amount. Typhus, of which 33 persons died, shows the ordinary amount of mortality; but it is much less fatal than in the same weeks of 1847-9. On the other hand, diarrhoea continues to increase, as is usual at this period of the year, but its progress is not remarkable: in the last four weeks the deaths from it, for the most part among children, have been 17, 18, 33, and (last week) 40. The average is 27. A case of English cholera is thus recorded:—On the 4th of July, at No. 3, Pembroke-place, Upper Marsh, Lambeth, a boy of seven years, the son of an engineer, died of "English cholera (14 hours), dropsy (9 days), effusion into the pleura (12 hours)." Exclusive of consumption, the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were only 70, which is less than in any corresponding week of 1840-9, having ranged from 76 to 96. From consumption there were 121, whereas they fluctuated in the ten corresponding weeks from 116 to 152. On the 3rd of July, a green-grocer's assistant, aged 18 years, died in St. George's Hospital, to which he had been brought from Kensington, of "chorea (9 days), softening of spinal chord," post mort. In the sub-district of Saffron-hill, a skin-dresser, aged 43, died from "diffuse inflammation of cellular membrane of chest and neck from the absorption of some animal poison (3 days)." A man and woman died from intemperance.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29.785 inches. The temperature varied little during the week, and the mean was 59.6 deg., slightly below the average of the same week in seven years. The wind blew during the first four days from the south-west, and afterwards generally from the west.

**CITY OF TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILWAY.**—The annual meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the offices, St. Helen's-place; C. Franks, Esq., in the chair. The receipts for the year, arising from dividends on stock invested, amounted to £219, and the expenses to £34 4s. The chairman having expressed his confident belief that ere long it would be deemed desirable and necessary to commence the railway in consequence of the increasing requirements of the colony, the report was adopted, and some formal business having been gone through, the meeting separated.

## THE NEW POSTAL DERANGEMENTS.

The public mind in town and country is beginning to awake to a sense of the vast inconvenience and practical absurdity of the restrictions recently imposed on postal communication upon Sundays. Meetings are held, resolutions passed, and petitions to Parliament adopted, earnestly demanding the immediate abrogation of the mischievous obstruction to the intercommunion of thought—of charitable and affectionate sentiments, hopes, and wishes on the Lord's Day, which has been foisted, by a Judaizing fraction, upon the great body of the Christian community of this country.

The following curious piece of private Parliamentary history on the subject has found its way into the columns of the *Times*, in a letter to the Editor. It bears the significant signature, M.P.:

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The leader of a political party, whether he be in office, and actually enjoying the good things thereof, or in opposition, and therefore only indulging in the prospect of future advantage, owes something not only to the party which he guides, but also to the country whose interests are committed to the care of Parliament. A party is supposed to represent a principle and a policy. The very existence of a party is a proof that there are wishes, feelings, hopes, and aims which a section of the community is anxious to see advanced, and when any one is placed at its head, it is upon the tacit understanding and belief that the interests of the party and its cherished purposes shall be faithfully supported by its selected chief. Good faith is needed to beget confidence; confidence is requisite for success. He, then, who as a party leader breaks faith with his friends, paralyses their efforts, chills their zeal, and frustrates their legitimate hopes; and he thus not only thwarts and offends his followers, but he does a disservice to his country, by checking the advance of those opinions which he has been chosen to advocate. Unfortunately for the so-called Liberal party, such is their present unhappy condition. Last night, sir, gave us an instance of Lord John Russell's own peculiar mode of dealing with his party. I am divulging no very hidden mystery when I say that the motion made by Mr. Locke with respect to the regulation of the Post was a motion concerted with and agreed upon by the Ministers themselves. The very wording of the proposed motion was determined, after consideration and by agreement. The Administration, considering the resolution of the House against Sunday labour in the Post-office to have resulted from accident, and believing that a large majority of the House were desirous of rescinding a determination which did not fairly represent the opinions of the majority—the Ministers, I say, were naturally anxious to have the matter brought once more before the House of Commons, in order to take a vote upon it, after deliberate notice and solemn discussion. Mr. Locke gallantly undertook the task of submitting the question to the consideration of the House. That there should be no mistake about the matter, however, and to prevent any unnecessary division of opinion or clashing of particular views, the words of the motion were carefully weighed and deliberately adopted. Everybody was given to understand that the peculiar phraseology employed was approved, if not suggested, by the Ministers themselves. Ministerial circulars were sent round marked with the usual signs of official urgency, certain divisions were triply scored, and all obedient Ministerial followers pressed onwards to the House in consequence of the Ministerial mandate. The debate began—Mr. Locke supported his motion by a very temperate, yet effective array of arguments and of facts; and when everybody supposed that a distinct division was about to be taken on the pre-arranged resolution, Lord John Russell—without pressure from his opponents—without suggestions from his friends—adopts the diminution of the resolution by two-thirds. The opponents of the noble Lord were not slow to profit by his uncalculated generosity. Mr. Cardwell at once concocted a resolution for the noble Lord—and that which, coming from a declared and earnest friend, would have been coldly refused, was eagerly accepted and earnestly supported, because it came from a hostile quarter. The result was inevitable: the real pith of Mr. Locke's resolution was taken away, and the course which Mr. Hume proposed to Lord John Russell before the alteration in the plan of Sunday delivery, and which—because it was suggested by him, a steady supporter—was contemptuously put aside, was adopted after the mischief had been done, simply because Mr. Cardwell proposed it. "Inquire," said Mr. Hume, "before you alter a long-established custom." "Inquire," said Mr. Locke, "and while inquiring, return to your old long-established custom." To both a deaf ear was turned. "Inquire, if you like," said Mr. Cardwell, "but adhere while inquiring to the novel scheme which you yourself say is fraught with inconvenience to the public." There was something so captivating in an opponent's proposition that resistance was impossible. That arrangements had been previously made, engagements entered into, hopes raised, and services commanded on the part of friends—all these things were considered as worthy of no consideration. Many old friends were consequently hurt and offended; but Mr. Cardwell was conciliated. Such is the new mode of making and maintaining friends and supporters adopted by the leaders of the Liberal party. The indignation and surprise openly expressed behind the Treasury bench could hardly have escaped the ear of Lord John Russell and his colleagues. If they are not deaf mentally, as well as physically, they could not fail to hear ominous mutterings of discontent and anger, and hearing to understand them. When next a rally of friends is needed to prevent a Ministerial defeat, the solicitations of the eager underlings may be disagreeably rebuffed by a reference to the contemptuous disregard of old friends last night evinced by the Ministerial leader.

July 10. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. P.

(Petition from Lloyd's.)

The following is a copy of the petition of the underwriters of Lloyd's on the question.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, the petition of the undersigned merchants, underwriters, and others, members and subscribers to Lloyd's, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners have already experienced great commercial inconvenience from the recent alteration of the postal arrangements, by which the Sunday transmission of letters throughout the kingdom has been declared illegal.

That the evils which will ensue from this prohibition are calculated to outweigh any advantage that can possibly arise from it. That in a commercial country like England, unless the business of the empire can be stopped simultaneously with the stoppage of the correspondence by which that business is carried on, the effectual action of such legislation as that referred to by your petitioners is dangerous and impracticable. That evasions of the law must and will take place, and the penalties on detection will not be regarded by the mass of the community as any stigma on those who incur them; and that to give rise to such a feeling in the country as is implied in this result is to expose the legislation of the British Parliament to disregard and violation.

That your petitioners do not feel it necessary, so obvious do they conceive the mischief to be which will arise from this proceeding of the Legislature, to do more than allude to a few of the effects which will flow from it, and which appear to them to afford conclusive evidence of its impolicy.

That it frequently happens that the American, West Indian, Brazilian, and other foreign mails, all bound to outports, and all conveying important commercial intelligence, which, in the present circumstances of the country, requires to be immediately acted on, arrive on the Saturday too late for post, or on Sunday, in which case, under the present disabilities imposed on the collection, sorting, and despatch of letters, the commercial community are injured by the detention of the advices brought by such conveyances until the Tuesday's delivery. That in order to anticipate the effects of such an injurious state of things, means will be had recourse to in breach of the present law to convey information through private channels, and that consequently the practical operation of such a law will be in numerous cases to insure its own violation.

That by this detention of letters in the Post-office merchants will be deprived of the opportunity of protecting their interests by insurance, a matter respecting which a single day's delay is often of the most vital consequence.

Your petitioners therefore humbly and earnestly pray your honourable House, that measures may be taken to restore the despatch of letters as heretofore, under the recent limitations of the Postmaster-General. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(From the Birmingham Dissent.)

It gives us great pleasure to state that, with one dissentient, the Town Council has resolved to petition Parliament to rescind the last vote for stopping postal communication on Sunday. The experience of two weeks has more than justified all the predictions made as to the consequences of stopping the great tide of written communication; for not only have social interests and affections been grievously perilled, but the restriction has also had the effect of compelling Sunday desecration. Sunday trains for the delivery of newspapers at a penny each have been started; country news-agents, hitherto transacting their seventh-day business by means of a metropolitan despatch, on Saturday night, have been obliged to open their establishments on the Sunday; messengers, doing the duty for one man which the Post-office did for thousands, are employed in every case where delay would be inconvenient; and, to crown all, the law is systematically evaded by letters being despatched by train in the form of parcels. These are a few of the consequences of a departure from the simple elements of common sense. Let any of the Sabbatarians for a moment consider the economy of his own household, and it will be evident to him that it is as impossible as it is absurd to attempt to keep the Sabbath in the Judaical sense of the term. While we are at this point, let us remind them of the remarkable saying of Jeremy Taylor—"Though we have more natural and proper reason to keep the Lord's Day than the Sabbath, yet the Jews had a divine command for their day, which we have not for ours." This is the marrow of the question; the Sabbath was made for man. There is no reason, human or divine, for the sacrifice of social affections on the altar of a puritanical formality.

Of the meetings which have been held, to petition Parliament against the obstruction, we have only space to notice a few of the more prominent:—

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the steps necessary to be taken for immediately rescinding the vote which brought about the present postal derangement. Mr. Douglas Jerrold was announced to take the chair, but was from some reason or other unable to attend, and Mr. Williams, late member for Coventry, presided over the meeting, which was so numerous (consisting of upwards of 2000 people) that an adjournment took place to the large room up-stairs, which was immediately crowded to excess. The Sunday restrictionist party mustered in full force,

if not in full force, and the whole meeting passed off in uproar, which was not diminished by the appearance of Duncan, the bearded "Chartist poet," who, after jumping on the table in his usual style, and scattering dismay among the bystanders, was borne off by the police. The first resolution, "That the closing of the Post-office on Sunday, for the delivery of letters and newspapers, is arbitrary and unjust, and that this meeting considers such a proceeding opposed to the wishes and feelings of a large mass of the people, and pledges itself to make every lawful exertion to get the recent order for closing the Post-office on Sunday immediately rescinded," was proposed by Mr. Hodgkin, and seconded by Mr. Elt. To this the following amendment was moved by Mr. Lee and seconded by Mr. Okey: "That this meeting is of opinion that the new postal arrangements, being the result of a constitutionally expressed wish of a large and influential portion of the community, ought not to be rescinded until they have had a fair trial." Mr. R. R. Moore then spoke against the amendment; and several other gentlemen having also addressed the meeting, amid continued interruption from one part of the assembly or another, the original motion was carried almost unanimously, there being only two or three dissentients; and a petition to Parliament founded upon it was agreed to. The meeting then separated.

At Newcastle, on Monday, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall, convened by the Mayor, in compliance with a requisition numerously signed, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to re-open the Post-office on Sundays. The Mayor, Joseph Crawhall, Esq., was in the chair. Dr. Headlam moved the first resolution, which was, "That the closing of the Post-office on Sundays has been attended with great public inconvenience."—The motion was seconded by C. Allhusen, Esq.—The Rev. J. C. Bruce moved, as an amendment, "That the present arrangements at the Post-office be continued, and that a memorial to that effect be signed by the Mayor on behalf of the meeting."—The Rev. Richard Clayton seconded the amendment.—The subject was very warmly discussed by the above-named gentlemen, and by the Rev. J. C. Rogers, Mr. George Charlton, and Mr. John Benson, in favour of the amendment, and by Mr. J. Shield, Mr. Locky Harle, and Mr. G. Crawshaw, in support of the original resolution. A show of hands was then taken, which showed a large majority against the amendment, and in favour of the original motion. The meeting was very numerously attended; the subject was very ably discussed on both sides, and the proceedings excited the liveliest interest. On the motion of Sir John Fife, seconded by Mr. N. G. Lambert, petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to for the repeal of the recent regulations with regard to the Post-office; the petition to the Lords to be presented by Lord Brougham, and that to the Commons by Mr. Ord. Thanks were then voted to the Mayor, and the meeting broke up.

An influential meeting was held in the Town Hall, Bakewell, on Friday week, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the recent Post-office regulations. The petition set forth the injustice of the step taken by Government on an abstract resolution of the House of Commons alone. That the petitioners were as anxious as any men could be to preserve the sanctity of the Sabbath, and expressed their conviction that, on the aggregate, Sunday labour had been increased rather than diminished by the new regulations. William Underwood, of Castle Hill, one of the magistrates for the county, was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. Joseph Paxton, Esq., of Chatsworth, proposed that the petition just read should be adopted by the meeting and circulated for general signature. He pointed out at some length the excessive inconvenience to which men in business were liable from the non-delivery of letters on Sunday; and forcibly illustrated, from his own practical experience, how greatly the general labour throughout the country was increased. William Longton, Esq., a county magistrate, seconded the motion.—The Rev. Mr. Ellison, of Edensor, opposed the motion.—R. Nesfield, Esq., of Bakewell, replied to Mr. Ellison. He entirely agreed with Mr. Ellison on the necessity of the observance of the Sabbath, which was, indeed, the emphatic prayer of the petition. He contrasted the oratorical speech of Mr. Ellison with the practical one of Mr. Paxton. The mischief done by the Sunday penny and unstamped periodicals was undeniable, but the closing of the Post-office on Sunday would have no effect on their circulation; they would only be printed a day sooner. The ninety-three members who voted with Lord Ashley could by no means be called the will of the majority. Government ought to have proceeded by act of Parliament, and not by order from the Postmaster-General. By this means the will of the majority would have been tested; whereas, it had been grossly violated. He supported the petition.—The Rev. A. Barker, of Baslow, and Mr. James Taylor, of Bakewell, supported the views held by Mr. Ellison.—They were answered, at some length, by James Barker, Esq., of the Hill, Bakewell, who read extracts from a most able report lately presented to the American Congress on the same subject.—The motion in favour of the petition was carried almost unanimously, four hands only being held up against it. In the course of a couple of hours the petition received a great number of signatures, and was forwarded the same evening to the Hon. G. H. Cavendish, one of the members for North Derbyshire, for presentation.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE OF CONTEMPLATED REDUCTION IN LETTER CARRIERS' WAGES.

The following Post-office instructions, which have been issued to the deputy postmasters since the cessation of Sunday duty, is a fitting pendant to the Ashley-Derangement:—

"As great inconvenience has resulted from postmasters having in many instances neglected to dispatch bags on Sunday last, I am directed by the Postmaster-General to inform you that the bags must always be dispatched on Sundays, as heretofore, whether there are letters or not to be forwarded in them, and that in either case the bag must contain a bill in accordance with the usual practice.

"To enable the Postmaster-General to decide what reduction shall be made in the wages of letter-carriers and rural post messengers, in consequence of the diminution of their labour effected by the new regulations, which came into operation on Sunday, the 23rd ult., I have to desire you will immediately furnish the following information, viz.:—How many deliveries were made by each letter-carrier attached to your office previously to the 23rd ult., and how many are at present?—What are the wages of each letter-carrier?—What rural post messengers have been relieved from work on Sunday within the last twelve months, without any reduction being made in their wages?—What are the wages of such messengers?—The question of the relief which may have been afforded to the clerks will be the subject of a future consideration."

With reference to the latter instruction, there are nearly 20,000 town and country letter-carriers, whose wages average about 14s. or 15s. a week. A reduction of one shilling per week from the wages of each of these persons would economise the Post-office expenditure to the amount of £50,000 a year.

List of the minority who voted in favour of Mr. Locke's motion on Sunday Postal Labour, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night:

Abdy, Sir T N	Divett, E	Lowther, H	Shelburne, Earl of
Adair, H E	Dodd, G	M'Cullagh, W G	Smith, M T
Aglionby, H A	Douglas, Sir C E	Mahon, The O'Gorman	Smythe, Hon G
Anstey, T C	Drax, J S W E	Manners, Lord C S	Somers, J P
Arkwright, G	Ehrington, Viscount	Marshall, J G	Sparman, H J
Armstrong, Sir A	Fagan, W	Marshall, W	Stephenson, R
Baring, H B	Fitzwilliam, Hon G W	Mitchell, T A	Talbot, J H
Berkeley, C L G	Forster, M	Moffatt, G	Tancred, H W
Blackall, S W	Fortescue, Hon J W	Molesworth, Sir W	Thompson, G
Blake, M J	Fox, W J	Norreys, Sir D J	Thornely, T
Blewitt, R J	Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Nugent, Sir P	Tollenach, Hon F J
Boyle, Hon Colonel	Greene, J	O'Connell, M J	Towneley, J
Bright, J	Grey, R W	O'Connell, M J	Wall, C B
Brown, H	Hall, Sir B	Osborne, R	Walmesley, Sir J
Clay, J	Hamilton, Lord C	Pelham, Hon D A	Watts, J H
Cobden, R	Henry, A	Pilkington, J	Went, B M'Ghie
Cockburn, A D R W B	Heyworth, L	Repton, G W J	Williams, T P
Cockburn, A J E	Hildyard, R C	Ricardo, J L	Wilson, M
Coke, Hon E K	Hobhouse, T B	Roebuck, J A	Worcester, Marquis of
Collins, W	Hodges, T T	Romilly, Colonel	Wyvill, M
Crawford, W S	Hornby, J	Sadler, J	
Crowder, R B	Knigh, F W	Salway, Colonel	
Devereux, J T	Knock, Colonel	Scholefield, W	Tellers.
D'Eyncourt, Right	Lowther, Hon Colonel	Slight, F	Locke, J
Hon C			Hume, J

List of the majority who voted in favour of Lord John Russell's compromise motion in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night:—

Abdy, Sir T N	Dundas, Admiral	Kershaw, J	Romilly, Sir J
Adair, H A S	Dundas, Rt Hon Sir D	Knigh, F W	Russell, Lord J
Aglionby, H A	Ebrington, Viscount	Labouchere, Rt Hon H	Sadler, J
Anstey, T C	Ellie, Rt Hon E	Lascelles, Hon W S	Salway, Colonel
Arkwright, G	Ellie, E	Lemon, Sir C	Sandars, G
Armstrong, Sir A	Ellis, Hon J E	Lennard, T B	Sparman, H J
Balcan, Rt Hon M T	Fagan, W	Lewis, Rt Hon Sir T F	Schoolfield, W
Baring, H B	Ferguson, Colonel	Lewis, G C	Scully, F
Baring, Rt Hon Sir F T	Ferguson, Sir A	Littleton, Hon E R	Seymour, R
Hase, M T	Flizpatrick, Rt Hon J	Locke, J	Shel, Rt Hon R L
Bellew, R M	Forster, M	Lowther, Hon Col	Shelburne, Earl of
Berkeley, C L G	Fitzwilliam, Hon G W	Lowther, H	Slaney, R A
Birch, Sir T J	Forster, M	M'Cullagh, W G	Smith, Hon G
Blackall, S W	Fortescue, C	Mahon, The O'Gorman	Somers, J P
Blake, M J	Fortescue, Hon J W	Marshall, J G	Somerset, Captain
Blewitt, R J	Gaskell, J M	Marshall, W	Sparman, H J
Blewitt, Rt Hon E P	Gibson, Rt Hon T M	Martin, G W	Sparman, R
Boyle, Hon Colonel	Glavin, G C	Matheson, J	Stephenson, R
Brand, T	Granby, Marquis of	Matheson, Colonel	Stuart, Lord M
Bremridge, R	Greene, J	Mauve, Right Hon Fox	Sutton, J H M
Bright, J	Greiffel, C W	Mitchell, T A	Talbot, C J H
Brookehurst, J	Grey, Right Hon Sir G	Molesworth, Sir W	Tancred, H W
Brotherton, J	Grey, R W	Mor an, O	Thompson, Colonel
Brown, W	Gwyn, H	Mostyn, Hon E M L	Thompson, G
Bunbury, E H	Hall, Sir B	Mulgrave, Earl of	Towneley, J
Burroughes, H N	Hamilton, Lord C	Norreys, Lord	Towneley, R
Cabell, J B	Hammer, Sir J	Norreys, Sir D J	Townley, R
Cardwell, E	Hatchell, J	Nugent, Sir P	Trevel, Sir J T
Carter, J B	Hawes, B	O'Brien, J	Villiers, Hon C
Cavendish, Hon C C	Hayter, Right Hon W G O	Bren, Sir T	Vivian, J H
Cavendish, W G	Heneage, G H W	O'Connell, M J	Wakley, T
Clay, J	Henry, A	O'Connell, M J	Wall, C B
Clay, Sir W	Hervey, Lord A	Ogbe, S C H	Walmesley, Sir J
Clive, H B	Herworth, L	Osborne, R	Walton, J
Cobden, R	Hildyard, R C	Packs, G W	Watkins, Colonel L
Cockburn, A J E	Hill, Lord E	Palmerston, Viscount	Watts, J P B
Coke, Hon E K	Hill, Lord M	Parker, J	West, J P B
Collins, W	Hobhouse, T B	Parson, C	Went, B M'Ghie
Cowper, T L	Hodges, T T	Pelham, Hon D A	Williams, T P
Craig, Sir W G	Hodges, T T	Pigott, F	Wilson, M
Crawford, W S	Holland, R	Pilkington, J	Wood, Rt Hon Sir P
Crowder, R B	Hornby, J	Prior, Sir T	Worcester, Marquis of
Damer, Hon Col	Howard, Lord E	Roston, G W J	Wyvill, M
Devereux, J T	Howard, Hon C W G	Ricardo, J L	
D'Eyncourt, Rt Hon C	Howard, Hon E G G	Rice, E R	
	Howard, P H	Rich, H	Tellers.
	Hume, J	Roebuck, J A	Hope, A
	Jervise, Sir J	Romilly, Colonel	Ackland, Sir P
	Johnstone, Sir J		





THE FUNERAL PROCESSION PASSING DRAYTON MANOR.

## FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

ACCORDING to his own solemnly expressed desire, the body of Sir Robert Peel was, on Tuesday last, borne, without pomp or parade of any kind, by his private friends and blood kindred, to its holy but humble resting-place beneath the simple aisle of the parish church of Drayton Bassett. Meagre as was the ceremonial, unostentatious the rites with which the great Commoner was laid in the narrow bed, public feeling could not have been more profoundly and universally moved—public sympathy and deep and sorrowing respect could not have been more genuinely excited, had the illustrious dead been borne to its resting-place in the chancel where Fox and Pitt lie side by side with all the gorgeous pomp and pride of funeral blazonry officially put forth in token of a nation's gratitude and woe. The accounts which have reached us from all parts of the country show that at the solemn hour when his body was being borne, attended by troops of weeping friends, to the grave, demonstrations of sympathy and of mourning were being made in every great centre of population, rural and manufacturing, throughout the kingdom. Although a few mutes and mourning-coaches made up the simple procession at Drayton, at the hour when it was slowly wending its way through quiet country fields and roads which the dead statesman had loved so well, shops were darkened—business suspended—funeral bells were tolling, and half-mast colours flying, in every notable town of England. Nominally, the funeral was private; but the British public were loth to give up, even in the hour of death, their claim to their greatest statesman; and the simple Tamworth hearse bore to the tomb all which was mortal of a man with whose great name, and whose untimely death, all the island was ringing.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Drayton Manor, the ordinary tokens of public grief were displayed during the whole period from Sir Robert's death until his funeral. In Tamworth and Fazely, especially, blinds were kept closely drawn, and shop shutters partially up. Indeed, the solemn influence of the time appeared to extend to the hay-fields, and meadows, and pastures around. A Sabbath-like quiet was everywhere, and the very haymakers seemed to pursue their task more soberly and sedately than is their wont.

Drayton Manor is situated in the midst of a rich undulating park, presenting to the eye a wavy sea of green herbage, broken by fine old elms, and oaks, and thriving clumps of coppice-wood. The house is a handsome turreted Elizabethan structure, lying in the midst of shrubberies and Italian gardens, with their trim walks, statues, and vases. Not far from one extremity of the park lies the rural manufacturing village of Fazely. Here the first Sir Robert Peel erected cotton-mills, in the old-fashioned style, driven by water, a plentiful supply of which is still collected into reedy dams and reservoirs, from the neighbouring Tame. Skirting the park, nearly on the opposite border, lies the little hamlet and church

of Drayton Bassett. The former consists simply of a score or so of scattered houses lying irregularly dispersed round the church, an unpretending structure, composed of a simple aisle and a square tower, in all respects similar to hundreds of unknown little parish churches which lie scattered throughout the nooks and corners of rural England. The body of the church has been rebuilt within the present century. The tower, with its arched, groined, and pointed windows, and embrasured battlements, belongs probably to a late and debased period of Gothic architecture. The interior is quite as plain as the exterior. Beneath the tower is a small organ loft, with an instrument not much bigger than those Italian boys carry about the streets. A double row of bare pews carries you towards the altar, which is lighted by a large window of unstained glass, and near which stands an exceedingly plain pulpit and reading-desk. Several monuments connected with local families break the white-washed uniformity of the walls, but the attention naturally concentrates itself in a single marble slab, on which is placed the following inscription:—

In a vault  
Beneath this church  
Are deposited the remains of  
SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.,  
Of Drayton Manor;  
And of ELLEN LADY PEEL, his Wife,  
Daughter of William Yates, Esq.,  
Of Bury, Lancashire.  
Sir Robert Peel  
Was born 28th April, 1750,  
And died 3rd May, 1830;  
Lady Peel  
Was born 5th May, 1766,  
And died 28th December, 1803.

Their children have raised this monument to the memory of their beloved parents,  
as a token of their affection and gratitude.

The vault in question, which extends all the way beneath the church, is divided into three compartments, of which the principal belongs to the Peel family. The first Sir Robert and his wife lie in niches upon one side of the vault. Their illustrious son has been placed in the centre, upon a slab of black marble, raised some two feet above the floor of the sombre chamber. The churchyard in which the sacred structure is erected is very small, and pleasantly shaded by elm and yew trees. Altogether, the place is an excellent specimen of a humble rural parish church.

All round Drayton and Drayton Church extends a rich sweep of fertile, wooded country, intermingled with the bright green of meadow and pasture land. The white walls of many gentlemen's seats are seen shining amid their groves of ancestral trees, and many comfortable farm-steadings may be descried, surrounded by well-stocked barn-yards. Through this rich and perfectly English landscape the river Tame takes its slow way to join the Trent—its sluggish water sometimes collected into dams, in order to drive corn and a

few cotton mills; the slow-moving stream, at other spots, spreading itself out into shallow ponds, clustered with thick jungles of water-weeds, and overhung by embowering willow-trees. Tamworth is about two miles and a half from the Manor—the village of Fazely lying about half-way between the two places.

The hour fixed on for the funeral was half after one o'clock. The day, however, was yet early when scattered groups of people began to appear, making their way from all points of the compass towards Drayton. In both Tamworth and Fazely the shops and places of business were closely shut, while nearly the whole population, decently dressed—if not wholly, in almost all cases partially—in black, poured out to pay the last tribute to their illustrious neighbour. The morning trains brought down groups of mourners from Birmingham, on the one hand, and Stafford and Lichfield, on the other. But the greater proportion of the crowd which collected on Drayton lawn, and round the church, was composed of the population of many scattered hamlets, the very names of which are unknown out of their parishes, and of the general rural population of the district—labourers and hinds, in most cases accompanied by their wives and daughters. These poor people either exhibited some humble token of mourning, a morsel of black ribbon or crape—or they were attired in their Sunday clothes. Taking this class as forming the substratum of the assemblage, there were mingled with it many respectfully attired persons, burgesses and tradesmen from the neighbouring towns. The crowd, as I have said, spread itself over the lawn, and took up stations in the vicinity of the church. A short cut across the park to Drayton, was crowded during the day with passengers; and before the old-fashioned inn there was drawn up a multitudinous army of dog-carts, tax-carts, gigs, and so forth—all varieties, in fact, of rural conveyance.

About noon a special train arrived from London, conveying a mournful party of Sir Robert's personal and old political friends, who came to officiate as pall-bearers. Their names, as well as those of all who took a part in the ceremony, will, in order to avoid useless repetition, be only given in the programme subjoined below. The gentlemen in question were at once conveyed to the Manor in mourning carriages-and-four; and about one o'clock it was expected that the funeral party would start. At this time, however, the weather, which had been gradually becoming gloomy, quite broke up. The sky to windward became a mass of dull, dense vapour. A strong cold wind came sighing and roaring through the trees, speedily bearing before it a drenching fall of rain. This delayed the departure of the procession from Drayton Manor. Upon the crowd, however, the wet made singularly little impression. A few, certainly, sought the shelter of the trees, but the great majority were not to be driven from the occupation of their vantage ground by the pelting of the storm, and stood it out staunchly in the churchyard, or around the Manor gates.

The rain lasted some twenty minutes. The day having partially cleared, preparations were made for the melancholy departure. The mourners and others were mustered by the undertaker in the hall, the coffin was lifted by twelve of



THE TENANTRY ASSEMBLING AT THE LODGE





EXTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT DRAYTON BASSETT.

Sir Robert's oldest tenants, and presently the sombre *cortège* issued forth and traversed the main carriage-road of the park in the following order:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION OF THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR  
ROBERT PEEL, BARONET, ON LEAVING DRAYTON MANOR.

Page.	Mr. Mark Cooke, on horseback	Mr. Matthews (Steward), on horseback.
	Principal Farm Servants, two and two, on horseback.	
Page.	Mr. Haro, Assistant Undertaker, on foot.	Mr. Twells, Assistant Undertaker, on foot.
Page.	First Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Bishop of Gibraltar.	
Page.	Second Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Incumbents of Tamworth, Drayton, Nuneaton, Fazeley.	
Page.	Third Mourning Coach and Four, containing Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Gosport.	
Page.	Fourth Mourning Coach and Four, containing Four Pall Bearers.	
Page.	Fifth Mourning Coach and Four, containing Four Pall Bearers.	
	Mute on horseback.	Mute on horseback.
Page.	Man with Plumes	
Page.	Five Underbearers.	Hoarse drawn by Four Horses.
	Mr. West, Assistant-Undertaker, on foot.	Mr. Adams, Undertaker, on foot.
Page.	Sixth Mourning Coach and Four, containing Sir R. Peel, Frederick Peel, Esq., Captain Peel, R.N.	
Page.	Seventh Mourning Coach and Four, containing Arthur Peel, Esq., Captain Peel (Scots Fusilier Guards), Lord Villiers.	
Page.	Eighth Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, M.P., Lawrence Peel, Esq.	
Page.	Ninth Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Hon. W. R. Dawson, the Very Rev. the Dean of York, Sir Henry Ffolkes, Captain Peel (4th Enniskillen Dragoons), son of the Right Hon. W. Y. Peel.	
Page.	Tenth Mourning Coach and Four, containing the Hon. W. R. Dawson, the Very Rev. the Dean of Worcester, Archibald Peel, Esq., son of Colonel Peel, M.P.; Captain Peel (10th Hussars), son of Edmund Peel, Esq., son of the Hon. W. Y. Peel.	

Page.	Charles Lenox Peel, son of Lawrence Peel, Esq. Eleventh Mourning Coach and Four, containing	Page.
Page.	Robert Peel Dawson, Esq., Lord Henley, Sir Hume Campbell, Gen. Galce. Twelfth Mourning Coach and Four, containing the principal domestics. The Corporation of Tamworth, in five carriages. The late Sir R. Peel's Private Carriage.	Page.
	Mr. Rhoades, junior, on horseback.	Mr. Rhoades, senior, on horseback.

The procession defiled slowly through the park, the noise of the wheels on the wet gravel and the trampling of the horses forming the only sounds of its measured progress. The attendant crowd uncovered, and in reverent silence accompanied the *cortege* upon the greensward on either hand. The hearse was covered with a rich pall, having the armorial bearings of the illustrious deceased wrought upon it in coloured satin. The motto is a significant one, and it was remarked and commented upon by many. As the greater part of our readers may be aware, it consists of the word "Industria." The prescribed route for the funeral led through the park, out upon the open road, and thence by a pleasant rural lane skirting the park to Drayton Church. At the lodge-gate 50 of the principal tenantry of the estate, bearing crape scarves and hat-bands, and well mounted, joined and headed the procession, moving two and two. After seeing the *cortege* start from Drayton, a considerable portion of the crowd made for the church by the short cut, and augmented the numbers who filled the quiet churchyard, clambering upon wall and tombstone, and forming a double line from the wicket-gate to the church porch. Meantime the funeral proceeded slowly by the circuitous route adopted to the churchyard. In the midst of the most reverent stillness, it passed through the crowd, which all but blocked up the main and only street of Drayton. Then, the tenantry having reached the church-

yard wicket, defiled past, and the mourning coaches set down their occupants, who clustered round the gate, waiting to be arranged in the second order of procession, in the midst of which the body was to be carried upon men's shoulders



ROOM IN THE MASTER'S HOUSE, HARROW SCHOOL.

to the church. At this moment the sky again darkened, and a smart shower of rain fell. It was at its height when the coffin was disengaged from the hearse, and from many a lip around burst involuntarily forth the old and quaint legend—

Happy is the bride that the sun shines on;  
Happy are the dead that the rain rains on.

In the midst of this drenching pour, the crimson-covered coffin was borne to its last resting-place; the Bishop of Gibraltar, with a loud yet occasionally faltering voice, repeating the sublime sentences of the service for the dead. This



was the order of the sad and short march through the churchyard graves to the porch of the tower:—

ORDER OF PROCESSION ON ARRIVING AT DRAYTON CHURCHYARD

The School Children.		Two Clergymen.		The Bishop of Gibraltar.		Two Clergymen.		The School Children.															
Twenty-five Tenants.		Mr. Mark Cooke.		Mr. Matthews.		Twenty-five Tenants.		Two Undertakers.															
Two Undertakers.																							
Mr. H. Goulburn.		Four Paid-borers.		THE		Four Paid-borers.		Viscount Hardinge.															
Francis Lawley.		Five Under-borers.		BODY.		Five Under-borers.		Sir James Graham															
Mr. B. Denison.								Mr. Bonham.															
Sir G. Clerk.								Earl of Aberdeen.															
<p>Sir R. Peel as Chief Monner.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Mr. John Peel.</td> <td>Mr. Frederick Peel.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mr. Arthur Peel.</td> <td>Mr. William Peel.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Dean of Worcester.</td> <td>Lord Villiers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lawrence Peel, Esq.</td> <td>Colonel Peel, M.P.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The Dean of York.</td> <td>The Right Hon. G. E. Dawson.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capt. Peel, 4th Enniskillen Dragoons.</td> <td>Sir Henry Floyd.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Robert Peel, Esq.</td> <td>Captain Peel, 10th Hussars.</td> </tr> </table>										Mr. John Peel.	Mr. Frederick Peel.	Mr. Arthur Peel.	Mr. William Peel.	The Dean of Worcester.	Lord Villiers.	Lawrence Peel, Esq.	Colonel Peel, M.P.	The Dean of York.	The Right Hon. G. E. Dawson.	Capt. Peel, 4th Enniskillen Dragoons.	Sir Henry Floyd.	Robert Peel, Esq.	Captain Peel, 10th Hussars.
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Captain Charles Lennox Peel.  
Lord Henley.  
General Gates.  
Archibald Peel, Esq.  
Robert Peel Dawson, Esq.  
Sir Hume Campbell.  
The Corporation of Tamworth, two and two.  
Mr. Rhodes, sen.  
Mr. Rhodes, jun.

The body having been conveyed into the church, was placed upon a settle close to the opening of the vault, and the mourners and pall-bearers were shown into the black-covered pews appropriated to them. The pulpit and reading-desk were also covered with sable. The solemn service was now proceeded with amid a reverent silence, only broken now and then by irrepressible outbursts of affliction from the deeply-affected bystanders. The voice of the right rev. Bishop frequently faltered and broke. It was only too obvious to all that he was performing with stern self-command a most harrowing task. At length the juncture came when the dead is finally committed to the tomb. At the awful words "dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," the coffin was lowered—not without some little delay, for it was very heavy and unwieldy—down into the vault, and presently reposed upon the marble slab prepared to receive it. Upon the pronouncement of the final benediction, the three sons of the late Sir Robert Peel approached the aperture, gazed down into the gloomy chamber, and took mental adieu of the illustrious dead.

The rite was over—the last duty paid. Silently, with swimming eyes and pallid cheeks, the mourners came forth, leaving the famous dead, the great and good, the wise and patriotic Sir Robert Peel, to slumber peacefully with his fathers, his memory canonized, as it will be canonized by the people of Great Britain, and the story of his life handed down to all posterity in proof of the deathless honour in which a statesman should be held, who, when he sees the right, has the moral courage and the moral steadfastness undauntedly to sacrifice every party claim, in order that he may pursue, may grasp, and may realise it to the people. A. B. R.

#### SIR ROBERT PEEL AS A STATESMAN.

In previous articles upon the lamented statesman who has been taken from among us by so sudden and so untimely a fate, we have recorded, in a biographical form, the leading events of his long, distinguished, and pre-eminently useful career, and those first retrospections and feelings of sorrow which were suggested by a deep sense of the loss the country had sustained. We now propose to enter more at length into the mental and personal character of the late Sir Robert Peel, and the influence of his legislative conduct and his public example upon his contemporaries.

It is at all times a difficult and a dangerous task to anticipate the functions of history. Impartiality is a virtue often arrogated by public writers, but seldom attained by them while they still breathe the political atmosphere in which lived and moved the personages on whom their thoughts and pens are engaged. We do not hope wholly to avoid the inevitable result of so hazardous an effort; but we prepare ourselves to approach our duty in as reflective a spirit as is possible under the circumstances—holding aloof, on the one hand, from those party passions and prejudices which seek to mask themselves under the guise of retributive political justice; and, on the other, guarding against that tendency to eulogy which is so natural when a great man passes abruptly from under the world's eye.

Many years must elapse before the effects of Sir Robert Peel's distinctive character as a statesman can be fully developed in the institutions of his country. This consummation has been still further postponed by his removal ere his great mission was yet fully accomplished. The pilot of the nation through a period of peaceful but most signal revolution, he could look back to many rocks avoided—many rapids dexterously glided over; but the very impetus given by the accelerated action of public opinion rendered the future course more difficult of management—more exigent of a firm and experienced hand. Without so far pre-judging contemporaries, and anticipating the future, as to say that there is no living statesman competent to seize the helm, which, if not latterly held by his grasp, was moved in the track marked out by his sagacity, we may at least go so far as to assume that a very extraordinary combination of unusual qualities will be required in the man who shall aspire permanently to take the place which he occupied during so important a period in his country's history.

Compelled by the very nature of the subject to deal with the political career of Sir Robert Peel, we shall not regard it from a party point of view. The grave charge against the late Sir Robert Peel was, that, from period to period, in his public life, he devoted his extraordinary energy to resisting salutary and necessary changes in the institutions of his country, which changes he afterwards himself made, defending them and carrying them out with equal energy. It was urged against him that his whole life had been one continuous course of insincerity; that it was impossible to suppose the same mind capable, except on that supposition, of arguing on both sides of every great question with equal apparent zeal and earnestness. It is yet too early to assume the verdict of mankind on this serious imputation; but we are able, without fear, to estimate the political value of the principle on which these changes of policy were avowedly made, and to found an estimate of the statesman's motives upon his known personal character. Of all the tributes paid to his memory by his contemporaries, the most touching and the most trustworthy was that which fell from the faltering tongue of the illustrious chieftain who had been his colleague and his friend almost from the commencement of his career. The Duke of Wellington put the key-stone to the structure of the deceased statesman's political reputation, when he said that his distinguishing trait was the love of TRUTH. A public judgment must necessarily be arrested and suspended by this solemn evidence, derived from long private knowledge. The Duke of Wellington would not have committed himself to so pointed and emphatic a declaration, if he had not felt that this element was wanting in the imperfect materials out of which posterity would have to form its opinion of Sir Robert Peel. Our own view of this question in political morals rests upon conditions wholly different from those which regulate an estimate of private and personal character; but, as the grave imputations, laid during his life, against Sir Robert Peel, and hinted at since his death, touched his motives, it is only just to advert to this counteracting testimony. The Duke of Wellington's guarantee of the private probity of his illustrious friend, receives, we are bold to say, an emphatic support in the deep conviction of mankind in general that what he did he did for the good of his country. The Duke of Wellington also well knew how difficult it is for the contemporaries of Sir Robert Peel to come to a judgment, because he was himself the founder and teacher, by example, of the new system of constitutional policy, whose action, within the last quarter of a century, has saved England from those internal convulsions which, in other countries, have threatened the very existence of society itself.

In having perceived that this new system of policy was necessary, and in having adopted it, regardless of all imputations on his character, lies the justification of the late Sir Robert Peel against this charge of inconsistency and deliberate political turpitude. It is a striking proof of the imperfection and infelicity of human judgment that a charge of political cowardice and its baser accompanying errors should have been founded on that very feature in Sir Robert Peel's public character which most attests his moral courage and statesmanlike spirit. He it was who, on introducing the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, first dared to become the interpreter, in a totally new reading, of the British Constitution. Looking back at the outcry that was raised at the time, and so long kept up, against the doctrine that "expediency" should be the rule of conduct for British statesmen, one is only the more disposed to admire the foresight and uprightness of the man who, be it remembered, had not yet acquired a right to dictate to the nation, when we perceive how entirely the public mind in this country has become impregnated with the principle he then laid down. If we except a comparatively few sincere, but essentially narrow-minded, public speakers and writers, and some who shilly-ushly uphold "consistency" as a mere party cry, it would be almost impossible to find any man in the country, however high or low his station, with whom it is not an article of faith that the good of the whole nation, more especially if defined by the recognised organs of the public will, ought to be the sole consideration with statesmen and legislators. Yet, what is this but the doctrine of expediency? What but this has dictated every great measure passed by Parliament since the then still young and subordinate minister first had the courage to stamp the idea on the public mind? Catholic Emancipation had been already virtually conceded by successive, if occasional, votes of the House of Commons. If public opinion was not unanimous upon the question, at least a very large and influential minority of the people were in its favour. In Ireland, the organisation carried on so triumphantly by Mr. O'Connell had reached a height which imperatively recalled to the philosophic statesman the first principles of the constitution. There was no alternative but a concession, or a risk of public tranquillity. Mr. Peel had consistently, and from conviction, opposed the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, but he had not done so on religious grounds. From his first speech to his last on that question, you will not find any tinge of unchristian or controversial feeling. If the bigotry of some of his followers misconstrued his intelligent and emphatic statements, and saw in him the opponent of a hostile religion, he was not answerable for their errors. His objections, over and over again elaborately stated, rested entirely on political grounds. It was not to the Roman Catholic as a religionist, that he objected; it was to the civil subject of the Crown obeying an external organisation which rendered it difficult to govern him. When Mr. Peel gave way, he gave way emphatically on political grounds. It was not "for the good of the nation" that every Cabinet should be weakened, and the country divided, that public business should be virtually suspended on a question, the solution of which must at least be an experiment, and which could not, on abstract principle, be absolutely precluded. Still less was it for the "good of the nation" that a rebellion should culminate in Ireland, under the name of a peaceful agitation. It was "expediency" that all these evils should be put a stop to, even although Mr. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and other statesmen still considered the experiment a hazardous one; and notwithstanding that a year before, when the same dangers did not threaten the State, they refused to co-operate with Mr. Canning in emancipating the Catholics. In the case of this great measure, Sir Robert Peel's convictions avowedly remained unchanged. In this instance, expediency and State necessity were synonymous terms. In the other great changes it was his lot as a public man to carry through the Legislature, his opinions had gradually become modified by the same processes which had modified those of the public, and the cup he had to taste was not so bitter. Still, we insist that the moral courage he then so signally exhibited, ought not to be confounded with that vulgar inconsistency which changes for the sake of place or power. If the inducement was a love of fame, a desire to have his name associated with a great act of national benignity and justice, then, at least, that was a noble and self-redeeming error. With all our admiration, however, of Sir Robert Peel's conduct at this crisis, we doubt whether he had yet calculated the full consequences of the new principle he was introducing—whether it was not rather an instinct than a deliberate vaticination which impelled him to the self-sacrifice.

At this point we may notice another grave objection to Sir Robert Peel's

public character, which, however, applies with still more force to his conduct in repealing the corn-laws. It is argued that if conviction, or expediency, or State necessity, or whatever motive had led Sir Robert Peel to see that the time was come for a change of policy, he ought not to have been the Minister to introduce the measures which he had consistently and perseveringly obstructed. It was contended, and it is still urged, with every force derived from the principle of justice, that when there was a Liberal party whose public life had been spent under political privations in the advocacy of reforms, Sir Robert Peel ought to have made way for the accession of other statesmen to power, giving the glory to whom the glory was due. An obvious suspicion suggests itself, that ambition and a love of fame may have influenced Sir Robert Peel in seizing on two such great and tempting occasions to inscribe his name on the page of history. There may be some truth in the imputation that he was disinclined to forego the dazzling reward. It may be urged, on the other hand, that the life of a British statesman, especially one of Sir Robert Peel's order, is in the future rather than in the past—that his only recompense for a career of toil and of endurance, is the hope of being remembered by posterity—that throughout our Parliamentary history there has been a continuous struggle between rival orators and rival leaders of the great parties—that in the more brilliant and dramatic epochs fame was acquired by splendid oratory, while in our more prosaic and practical times, it is acts rather than speeches which make the head-roll of a statesman's fame. All these excuses and palliatives, however, are beyond the question, when we consider the circumstances under which Sir Robert Peel's great changes of policy have been achieved. Living in an era during which the struggle has been, not between rival sections of aristocracy, but between the opposing principles of aristocracy and democracy, the leader of the former party found before him the alternative of precipitating convulsion, or of influencing his followers to concession. We must remember how large a share the personal influence of that leader must have in the formation of the public opinion by which those changes were to be carried. It was not a game of mere tactics. If the leader, from time to time, of the Tory party, had not come forward to lay the first sacrifice on the altar of public opinion, the new principle of constitutional government could not have been carried out. A party man must stand or fall with his party. He must lead them to a resistance which, if carried out in obedience to the dictates of principle, may be fatal to the public tranquillity. The very majority which keeps him in power, precludes his rival from carrying the measure already resolved upon. In the case of Catholic Emancipation, this was signally the dilemma. When Sir Robert Peel determined on giving up the Corn Duty, he gave Lord John Russell the opportunity of taking office. Whether his not doing so arose from his own conviction of his inability to carry the measure, or whether Sir Robert Peel's love of fame led him to prepare an insuperable difficulty for his rival, it is not now possible to determine; but, at least, the objection to which we have referred was taken cognizance of in both cases, and the result was an adjustment, in which both parties concurred.

The struggle between Protection and Free-Trade is still too near in point of time to allow of an expression of opinion as to the policy of the great measure introduced by Sir Robert Peel; but we may regard it in reference to his character as a statesman. It has been insinuated as being significant of a gigantic treachery, that the man sprung from the commercial community should have led through life the landed interest, and at last have sacrificed it to the new power with which his family and fortunes were allied. Sir Robert Peel, though the son of a successful cotton-spinner, was an aristocrat by education. We count his origin and personal position for nothing, unless that his long and arduous service of the aristocracy ought to counterbalance, in public opinion, his later yielding to his earlier sympathies. The characteristic of Sir R. Peel's mind which made him so useful as a statesman, was its capacity for receiving facts, and its habit of self-development. The staunch, though somewhat misunderstood Toryism of the earlier portion of his career, resulted naturally from the education he had received—first from his father, afterwards at Oxford University. Gradually, his mind, always bent on enquiry, opened to the new facts and ideas forced upon him by events; and the attentive reader of his speeches will perceive that from the first he sought to investigate the principles on which his party ties led him to act, and to balance the good or evil deducible from them or their opposites. It should be remembered, too, that for some twelve or fourteen years before his commercial reforms he had gradually prepared his party for the abandonment of old dogmas and fixed political ideas. Ordinary intelligence only was required to perceive that the Conservative leader was prepared to carry out, from conviction, that principle of expediency and deference to public opinion which he had first adopted by compulsion. When he entered on power, in 1841, his measures, though cautious and suggestive, rather than comprehensive, indicated his conviction that a change in the commercial policy of the country was at hand. If his followers failed to take the hints thus thrown out, or to read the signs of the times, it was their own want of foresight and political sagacity that was to blame. The concurrent influence of the Potato Blight, and the rapid progress of the Anti-Corn Law League, furnished Sir R. Peel with what some called a pretext, but others regarded as an overwhelming reason, for a repeal of the Corn-Laws. Of the manner of effecting the transition, as it bears upon the personal character of Sir Robert Peel, we have already spoken. It only remains to remember, in estimating his conduct, that within less than a year and a half of the consummation of that great change, political events occurred which proved that, had it not been effected, an impetus might have been given to democratic agitation in this country which even consistent democrats might themselves have deplored, because it would have been inspired, not by a belief in the abstract principle, but by a very low order of political passion.

In following out Sir Robert Peel's practical illustrations of the novel tactics he taught his party, we have disregarded the order of time. In one great instance, circumstances did not favour his ambition. Whether, if Sir Henry Parnell's motion on the Finances had not been carried, the Administration of the Duke of Wellington would have dealt with Reform as they did with Catholic Emancipation, it is impossible to say. This time Fortune threw the game into the hands of Sir Robert Peel's political adversaries. In the other cases referred to, Sir Robert Peel's course had presented one striking feature, seemingly incompatible with political sincerity. He had resisted sternly, and without a hint of compromise, the changes which he afterwards suddenly proposed. We are inclined to think that his strenuous opposition to the Reform Bill was the most sincere act of his public life. Personal feeling and ambition combined with long-cherished habits of political thought to dictate a well-grounded fear of the sweeping change in the representative system proposed by Earl Grey's Government. Sir Robert Peel had been trained in the old House of Commons. By long and laborious self-cultivation, he had attained to a more than respectable proficiency in the style of oratory best adapted to that assembly. With our subsequent experience, we can smile at the fears then entertained by even liberal-minded men, that, under the new order of things, democracy would be let loose. We can even suppose that Sir Robert Peel himself might have trembled for his well-earned ascendancy, and that this fear might have been increased to something like certainty when he found that the Whigs had secured a majority so overwhelming as to reduce the forces led by the Conservative Statesman to comparative insignificance. At that time no man, however sagacious, could have foreseen that there was so strong an under-current in the public mind on the subject of reform; even the Whigs themselves did not know what an extraordinary manifestation of the popular will they were calling into existence. The measure having been carried, however, in spite of the earnest and sincere opposition of Sir Robert Peel and his allies, cemented, no doubt, by the new-born reconciliation between the divided sections of the Tory party, it was now the lot of the deceased Statesman to develop, in a very extraordinary manner, his new theory of the duty of his party alike to themselves and to the country. He said to his followers—"The Reform Bill having been carried, you must now seek, under the new system, to recover the ascendancy which you had been able to maintain under the old; but you must modify your principles and practice, if you mean to render yourselves once more popular with the country, and recover your lost ground." Although history will dwell rather on the more salient points of Sir Robert Peel's career, the political philosopher will always regard with a more curious interest that part of his public life which dates from the commencement of his leadership of the Conservative Opposition, and terminates with his second assumption of power in the year 1841. The State Paper known as the "Tamworth Manifesto," and the speeches delivered in Parliament and elsewhere about the same period, contain what was at that time a new interpretation of the old creed of the Tory party—one which exercised a most important influence on the condition of the country. Whether Sir Robert Peel was or was not sincere in the adoption of this new policy, it is not now our province to inquire. Judged by his subsequent conduct, it would seem to have been a *bona fide* resolve to reconcile with the nation a party which certainly had become deservedly unpopular. His own political fate, also, depended on his ceasing to be the leader of a merely obstructive faction. He could only hope to maintain the eminence he had already acquired by appearing before the people at large as a practical statesman, who was prepared, with more or less of reservation, to become the executive instrument of public opinion. Still, the process of "letting down" a party avowing such pretensions as those which had hitherto been maintained by the Tories, was a difficult and delicate one. It involved, while they were still in opposition, an habitual resistance, which was assisted by the mal-adroit management of the Whigs, and their fear of that popular power which they had called into existence.

When the sudden *coup d'état* of King William IV. brought Sir Robert Peel from Italy to take the reins of office without the numerical majority in Parliament which alone could confer power, the Conservative leader was placed in a position which taxed to the utmost his prudence, his tact, and such political character as he had acquired. His measures introduced during the brief administration of 1844—35 must be regarded rather as indications of altered intentions, than as specific propositions to be permanently adhered to. He had not yet arrived at that eminence or at that command of the public attention which afterwards emboldened him to turn round upon his party and almost to defy them. Every *quasi* concession to liberal principles tended to restore the *prestige* of the Whigs; and a speedy dissolution of Sir Robert Peel's experimental administration would have been inevitable, even if the appropriation principle had not been a test which soon exposed the hollowness of the new Tory dispensation. But Sir Robert Peel had accomplished his object when he had led his party to talk of reform and concession, however little they might be disposed to yield in practice; and his conduct now was certainly much more legitimate and honourable than had been his former practice of uncompromising resistance, followed suddenly by an equally uncompromising abandonment of all his avowed principles.

It was at this period of his life that Sir Robert Peel first imbued the public mind with an idea of the grander proportions of his character. His nomination to the Premiership fell like a thunderbolt on the public mind, and nothing less was expected than a signal punishment of such ridiculous temerity. But his bold and dignified bearing in the House of Commons, in the face of a hostile majority, by which from step to step he was defeated, riveted and fascinated the public mind;

and there was a lofty tone in his speeches at that period, which augured an immense reserve of moral courage and intellectual power. Hitherto it had been the fashion to impute to him mediocrity; but now that charge was silently abandoned—as it proved, for ever.

Driven from office, in which his conduct had broken forth like a flash of light from the eternal darkness of Toryism, Sir Robert Peel re-commenced in opposition a system of obstructive tactics. If we ought to apply the test of morality to the conduct of political men, this change was in the highest degree reprehensible; but, well read as the British public are in the rights guaranteed by their constitution, their natural honesty of character cannot be brought to comprehend how, in Parliamentary tactics, for the purpose of cementing and inspiring a party, whether in opposition or in power, principles and professions are made mere weapons, to be seized or cast aside as convenience demands. It is not our province here to defend, even if that were possible, the course by which Sir Robert Peel re-enforced the old prejudices of his party in favour of existing abuses, in support of the Sliding Scale, and in refusing the compromises offered by the Whigs on various questions, but more especially on the Corn-laws. We fear the British public, with all their aspirations towards political morality, are in the habit of judging their public men not so much by their abstract principles as by the success or failure of their political manoeuvres. At all events, the dwindling majority of the Whigs, and the immense accession which a dissolution finally brought to the Conservative forces, were tantamount to a practical abolition of Sir Robert Peel. There can be no doubt that he returned to power in 1841 as ostensibly the champion of Protection, although a careful perusal of his speeches during his opposition campaign will show that he carried *finesse* almost to the point of deliberate deception, and that he had left himself many loopholes of escape from the charge of intentional tergiversation. Looking back with unheated mind, we can see that he had striven to release himself from positive obligations to his party on what might be called open questions. Exasperated as the Tories were, with reason, at his latest desertion, it is right to remind them that Sir Robert Peel studiously, as far as he dared, threw the onus upon them. He claimed to have his conduct considered as a whole, and when indicted for specific breaches of contract, he denied having, of late years, bound himself down. Over and over again, he told his followers, and through them the nation, that he did not desire office except as a free agent. The public had not forgotten the facility with which he had obeyed the dictates of political necessity on the Catholic question, and again in his seemingly frank acceptance of the Reform Bill; there can be little doubt that an expectation of a re-performance of his old *rôle* helped the public in according him the sudden popularity that attended his second Premiership. We are too near those times to be justified, in the spirit of impartiality, in pronouncing a positive opinion on his inaugural measures; on the Income-Tax; on the relaxations of the tariff; the modifications of the Corn Duties; and, finally, on the Repeal of the Corn-Laws. On these questions our readers will long since have made up their minds. Looking at their bearing upon Sir Robert Peel's character, we may, without courting the suffrages of one party, or provoking the resistance of the other, at least affirm, not only that those measures were statesmanlike and supported by public opinion, but, also, that in his manner of propounding them, and carrying them through Parliament, Sir Robert Peel evinced a faculty for governing mankind through their own impulses and prejudices, in which he has never been surpassed by any statesman who ever lived. He took, in this respect, a higher position than Sir Robert Walpole himself, if we remember how largely bribery and other illegitimate influences composed that statesman's means of government, and how Sir Robert Peel carried his plans by fair, if sometimes tortuous, methods, recognised in Parliamentary warfare. His policy was to play off parties against each other, thus securing good for the public out of the evil tendencies of class or party interests. Throughout, he was acting consistently, in his new character of interpreter of the national will; but, to the merit of having adopted a policy so entirely in accordance with the new conditions of the Reformed Constitution, should be superadded the personal glory of working out his mission with an unexampled tact and skill.

Leaving the purely political part of Sir Robert Peel's career, we may dwell with more unmingled satisfaction on other legislative acts with which his name is associated. He was never, in his purely legislative capacity, an originator. He embodied, in Acts of Parliament, the principles which other men had spent their lives in advocating. As to a long line of illustrious Irish orators was due the public feeling which enabled Sir Robert Peel to carry emancipation, so to Adam Smith, to Mr. Huskisson, some Whig statesmen, and, finally, to Richard Cobden, belonged the merit of preparing commercial reform. Sir Robert Peel honourably acknowledged in emphatic terms his obligations to these several predecessors. To Sir Samuel Romilly and Sir James Mackintosh the country was indebted for that persevering agitation of criminal law reform which paved the way for the consolidation acts in which Mr. Peel, as Home Secretary, swept away a multitude of confusions and abuses, and mollified the severity of our criminal code. The restoration of our Currency system to a sound state, is also a measure with which the name of Sir Robert Peel is imperishably allied. Here, too, he acknowledged his obligations to Mr. Horner and others, who had pressed this reform on Parliament at a time when Mr. Peel firmly supported the then existing system. But the consistency and pertinacity with which Sir Robert Peel throughout his career adhered to the great principle of cash payments, and the repression of a too expansive paper currency, entitled him to appropriate to himself a merit almost equal to that of an originator. In this policy, if in no other, he had a permanent and prospective faith, and his consistency was shown in his introduction, towards the close of his political life, of the Bank Restriction Act. Public opinion, it is true, is not altogether unanimous as to the probable future effects of this general policy on the well-being of society; but no one will deny that the views of Sir Robert Peel were eminently safe, sound, and prudent, and adapted to the spirit of a commercial community. There is one other measure, of a practical nature, which Sir Robert Peel had the merit of originating, as well as of introducing—that which commenced with the re-organisation of the constabulary force in Ireland, and the establishment of the existing police system in England. In proposing and carrying this last measure, Sir Robert Peel showed that, when occasion required, he could brave popular clamour, which was excited even to the point of riotous demonstrations. When we look at the proved value of the institution he then established, and the general verdict in its favour, in spite of some occasional and inevitable defects, we are the more disposed to admire the moral courage of its originator, who risked temporary unpopularity for the sake of an ultimate public good.

The influence wielded by Sir Robert Peel over his contemporaries, and transmitted to his survivors, was not confined to his having been the emancipator of the Catholics from the dominion of bigotry; of the Tory party from the thralldom of political dogma and prejudice; or of the country at large from the repressing and contracting influence of the Protective system. Nor, useful as have been his various practical reforms, and his improvements in the details of official administration, above all, important as was the change which he commenced in our system of taxation, were these his only claims. The action of his character embraced a wider range, and the results of upwards of forty years of public activity exhibit themselves in permanent traits imprinted on the national mind. In his celebrated address on being inaugurated Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, he spoke a sentiment which goes to explain his ascendancy first in the national councils, and then in the wider arena of public opinion. In advising the students to a course of sedulous self-cultivation, he said: "Even if what is called genius shall have been denied to you, you have faculties of the mind, which may be so improved by constant exercise and vigilance, that they shall supply the place of genius, and open to you brighter prospects of ultimate success than genius, unaided by the same discipline, can hope to attain." Here we have the key to Sir Robert Peel's character. Here we have explained the futility of that charge of mediocrity so impertinently flung at Sir Robert Peel during the greater part of his life—in fact, until his grand self-assertion during his first brief Premiership. Sir Robert Peel put aside, we believe for ever, the antecedent school of flashy orators and romantic statesmen. If he formed his character on any model, it was that of Sir Robert Walpole. But we incline to think he rather trusted to the instincts and impulses of his own nature, which was, in all respects, pre-eminently practical. He was the incarnation of common-sense. His mind was, from first to last, imbibing information, and pondering, not so much on abstract principles, as on practical abilities. He taught the House of Commons that habits of business were of more value than *ad-captandum* qualities in a legislator. He had taught this to his older contemporaries, by his assiduous and persevering example. He impressed it on the young men growing up around him, alike by a continued example, and by the moral weight of his precepts. Not the least of his sources of glory is that he should have trained up a band of young statesmen, all imbued with his general opinion of the true action of the British Constitution, and educated for practical statesmanship with a perfection which leaves them without rivals either in this country or elsewhere. His memory will live, not in his public acts alone, but by the spirit of moderation and the love of safe and steady progress which he instilled into the national character. He taught, from the highest position which a subject can occupy in the civilised world, lessons never to be forgotten by mankind; lessons of duty to the governing power, of obedience to the written law, and of respect for that public opinion out of which new laws spring. He taught, also, the duty of public faith—faith as regards the pecuniary engagements of the country, the rights and privileges of established institutions, and of international engagements with foreign countries. His public errors, his sudden changes of policy, might be chargeable on the necessities of party combination. Whenever he sacrificed parties, he also imperilled his own power, his well-earned reputation, and his private friendships. As soon as, from circumstances, he became almost the dictator of his country, the blemishes of his past career were obliterated in the effulgence of his intellectual power and his moral dignity. When he was a free agent, all his thoughts and all his actions were devoted to the welfare of the nation at large. Unlike many statesmen of more brilliant and captivating qualities, his worth is not only appreciated immediately, but it promises to be held in still higher esteem as the lapse of time, and the effects of his policy, shall more and more diminish contemporary animosities. If, as in the opinion of many, the tendency of his policy has been to give a stimulus to democratic influences, and to offer a premium to agitation, it should be remembered that such a part as he has played is not likely ever to be played again—because such a period of transition can scarcely again occur. The best tribute to his practical genius is found in the universal and heartfelt grief of all men at his loss, and the spontaneous tribute of respect paid to him by the Legislature of our hereditary rival—a tribute the more valuable because Sir Robert Peel was eminently a British Minister, and one who, while always conciliating the good-will of foreign nations, never lost sight of the interests and the dignity of the empire. If, in his case, the age made the man, he was not the less to be admired for the intuitive wisdom with which he adapted himself to his age; and, brilliant as is the list of the illustrious orators and statesmen to whom the public admiration has awarded



national monuments, no name among those inscribed in Westminster Abbey, and in the still less perishable tablets of the world's love and respect, will be surrounded with a more glorious halo than that of Sir Robert Peel.

### THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON SIR ROBERT PEELE'S DEATH.

Both in the metropolis and the provinces the general sorrow at the late disastrous event, which has bereaved the country of one of her most valuable public men, is evident by the spontaneous and almost universal resolve to do honour to the memory of the deceased statesman by some public monument or testimonial.

On Wednesday a preliminary meeting of merchants and bankers of the metropolis took place at the London Tavern, to consider the propriety of calling a public meeting in the city of London on the subject of promoting a subscription for raising a testimonial in honour of the lamented statesman. Sir E. N. Buxton was called to the chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Hume, M.P., Sir M. Montefiore, Bart., Mr. Gladstone, Sheriff Nicoll, and other influential gentlemen. Letters were read approving of the object, and expressing regret that the writers could not attend the meeting, from Mr. George Glyn, Mr. Haikes Currie, M.P., Sir James Duke, Alderman Salomons, Mr. W. Gladstones, Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., and several others. The meeting unanimously agreed to a resolution to apply to the Lord Mayor for the use of the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House upon the occasion; and the Lord Mayor, who was forthwith waited upon, received the deputation with marked respect, and appointed Monday next for the meeting. His Lordship will take the chair on that day, at two o'clock precisely. It is expected that the attendance will be most numerous. The Rev. Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wire were appointed secretaries.

On Tuesday (the day of the funeral), in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Bury (the native place of the deceased), and several other towns, the general sorrow at the late right hon. Baronet's untimely death was manifested by the closing of the shops and a partial suspension of business.

On Wednesday, at a meeting of the committee appointed by the tenantry of the deceased Baronet, which was held in Fazeley, an address of condolence to Lady Peel and family was unanimously adopted.

On the same day, at Bury, a similar address was agreed to at a meeting of magistrates, gentry, manufacturers, farmers, &c., and a subscription to erect a monument to the late distinguished statesman, in Bury, was opened, £1500 being subscribed on the spot.

### HARROW SCHOOL.—THE SPEECH DAY.

On Wednesday, the day appointed for the delivery of the Speeches at this celebrated Academy, a numerous and fashionable assemblage met in the dining-hall at one o'clock, to witness the proceedings. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—The Peel Medal (for Latin prose), Mr. G. C. D'Arcy; the Gregory Medal (for Latin translation), Mr. H. M. Buller; Latin Alcaics and Latin Alexanders, Mr. C. S. Blaydes; Greek Iambics, H. M. Butler; Greek Translation and English Essay, H. M. Butler; English Poem, Mr. Cunningham. We regret that we have not room for a fuller notice of the interesting proceedings.

Long before the hour appointed for the speeches, a vast number of persons visited the old school-room, to see the autograph of the late Sir Robert Peel, carved in the panel, one remove from the seat of the head-master. On the same panel were the names of his three eldest sons—"R. Peel, 1835;" "F. Peel, 1836;" and "W. Peel, 1837."

Another interesting memorial of the lamented statesman exists on a brick just removed from the wall of the house of Mr. W. Winkley, jun., at Harrow, whereon is carved the name of "Peel," which corresponds with his handwriting in a ciphering-book of the same date. This autograph is engraved at page 45, with the room occupied by Mr. Peel in the above house, then tenanted by the Rev. Mark Drury, Second Master of Harrow School.

We may here remind our readers, that in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Vol. III., No. 74, page 211, is an interesting anecdote of Sir Robert Peel, and a stone, on which he is said to have carved his name and a remarkable line, at Hipperholm School.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

**MONUMENT TO SIR R. PEELE.**—At a meeting of merchants, manufacturers, &c. held in the Mayor's parlour in Manchester, on Monday, it was resolved:—"That this meeting deeply deploring the sudden and lamentable death of Sir Robert Peel, and now determine to erect a statue or monument to his memory, commemorative of his very eminent services; and that, to give effect to this determination, the following committee be appointed (with power to add to their number) to obtain subscriptions, and to take all requisite steps to carry out the intention of this meeting:—The Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Salford, Sir Elkanah Armitage, Thomas Ashton, Middleton, James Atherton, Thomas Bazley, Thomas Barge, jun., Robert Chadwick, Edward John Cleather, James Conderdine, Samuel Fletcher, J. C. Harter, Thomas Hilton, J. Harland, A. Ireland, P. M. James, Alexander Kay, Matthew Kennedy, Edward Lloyd, jun., William Nield, Benjamin Nichols, John Reid, Malcolm Ross, C. H. Rickards, Salis Schwabe, Thomas Sowler, Benjamin Schofield, John Sharp, Edward Tootal, Samuel Walker, Edward Westhead, Absalom Watkin, Joseph Whitworth, Lewis Williams." The subscriptions were commenced at once in the Mayor's parlour, and in the course of a very short time reached the amount of £415. It is understood that small subscriptions of a pound, a shilling, and even a penny will be taken, in order that the memorial may mark as much as possible the general esteem in which Sir Robert was held by all classes. No limit to the amount of money to be raised was fixed, but the meeting appeared to be of opinion that the subscription should reach several thousand pounds, so as to make the memorial worthy of the town as well as the man; nor was the site absolutely fixed; that will probably be determined hereafter by the character of the monument which it is found the amount of subscriptions will enable them to erect.

**THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL AT BIRMINGHAM.**—An exposition of Birmingham manufactures is about to be held in the new buildings of the Queen's College, during the Long Vacation, to enable the committee of council of the hospital to raise funds to enlarge their buildings, and to provide a chapel (already endowed by Dr. Warneford with £40 per annum) for the sick and suffering, duly fitted and arranged for divine service. An application having been made to his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to use his generous influence with her Majesty the Queen to obtain the loan of a portrait of her Majesty and of his Royal Highness, to be placed at the head of the exposition room, as a testimony of the devoted loyalty and attachment of the institution to the Crown, of the exalted patronage with which it is honoured, and the illustrious auspices under which the committee of council are privileged to proceed in their arduous progress, the following gracious reply has been addressed to Professor Sands Cox, F.R.S., the Dean of the Faculty:—"Buckingham Palace, July 4th, 1850. Sir,—I have submitted your letter, received this morning, to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, and I am happy to have the pleasure to inform you that her Majesty and his Royal Highness have been pleased to accede to the request contained in your letter of the 27th ult. for the loan of a portrait of her Majesty and one of his Royal Highness, to be placed in the exposition room. If you will be good enough to communicate to me the time at which these portraits will be required, and the best mode for their conveyance, I will communicate with the proper officer of the household accordingly. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant, C. B. PHIPPS. Professor Sands Cox." At a special meeting of the committee of council, held on Saturday last, at which the High Bailiff, T. W. Lucas, Esq., presided, on the motion of the Rev. Prebendary Grey, seconded by Mr. Alderman Phillips, the loyal and dutiful expressions of grateful thanks were recorded by the board with acclamation for his special mark of Royal favour.

**STEAMER BLOWN UP.**—On last Wednesday morning, at a little before seven o'clock, the *Queen* steamer, of about seventy tons burden, Captain Williams, blew up, when lying off North-corner steps, Hamoaze, Plymouth. The engineer, William Mitchell, who keeps a tavern at Caistock, and is the principal owner, was in charge at the time, standing on the larboard paddle-box, whence he was blown, with part of the ship, into the sea. The steamer was preparing for an excursion up the river Tamar, and the steam was got up about five o'clock. At the time of the accident the only person below was a man named Lane, recently employed in place of his brother, one of the stokers: he was in the engine-room, and was carried away with the wreck. The after-end of the boiler is blown completely out, taking with it the after-deck and cabin, companion seats, and all; indeed, the stern part is shelled, there being nothing but the ceiling of the hull to be seen. Six persons were on board: Lane is missing; Mitchell, the engineer, seriously scalded; James Smith, stoker, leg broken; a fourth man injured, and two escaped without hurt. The steamer was taking a turn ahead at the time; the valve was two inches from the extreme. The *Queen* was engaged for the day by the trustees of the Princess-street Chapel, Devonport, and no doubt a very large number of persons would have been on board; had the accident occurred a few hours later, the loss of life would have been frightful to contemplate.

**DEFALCATION BY A LATE INSPECTOR OF THE POOR.**—John Henderson, who for some years discharged the duties of collector of the assessment and inspector of the poor for Montrose, was, a few days since, apprehended in Edinburgh, and charged with the embezzlement of £361 of the moneys intrusted by him in his official character. The accused was taken to Forfar for further examination; in which gaol he at present remains, not, as yet, being fully committed.

The fine old church at Canwick, in Lincolnshire, has been judiciously restored under the direction of the respected minister, the Rev. G. Quilter. The old high pews have been swept away, and the church is now fitted with seats or benches, having doors, it is true, but no one being larger or better than another. The fine old Norman arches have been cleaned and restored, and the church is now one of the cleanest and neatest in the county of Lincoln.

The revenue authorities have recently given permission, on the application of the proprietors of the bonding premises in which it was deposited, for the entire and complete destruction of nearly 20,000 lb. weight of refuse tea, which was not considered worth the duties chargeable thereon. The mode of effecting the destruction of tea is by taking it down to Sea Reach, and there by casting it gradually into the sea, in the presence of the proper officers of the revenue, causing it to become completely lost.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

#### THE LATE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

On Thursday morning, which was fixed for the trial of *Robert Pate*, who stood charged with committing an assault upon her Majesty, a good deal of interest appeared to be created, and the Old Court, in which the trial was to take place, was filled before the usual hour for the commencement of the proceedings.

Soon after ten o'clock the learned Judges, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Justice Talfourd, took their seats on the bench; and the prisoner was immediately placed at the bar.

The prisoner was very well dressed. He pleaded "Not Guilty" in a loud tone. The indictment charged the prisoner with wilfully striking at her Majesty with intent to injure her, and other counts with intent to alarm her and to break the public peace.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Welsby, and Mr. Bodkin appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Huddleston.

The Attorney-General opened the case for the Crown. He said that upon all the occasions where he had been compelled to appear as public prosecutor, he had never felt so much regret as upon the present occasion, not only on account of the circumstances of the case and the object of the attack made by the prisoner, but from the position of the person accused, who was a gentleman, and formerly held her Majesty's commission. He then proceeded to state the facts of the case, and the following evidence was adduced:—

Colonel Grey, examined by the Solicitor-General: I hold the office of Esquerry to her Majesty. I remember her Majesty leaving Buckingham Palace on Thursday, the 27th of June, in an open barouche. The carriage drove to Cambridge House, where her Majesty alighted. She returned to the carriage about half-past six, going out by the east gate. Several persons had assembled outside. The carriage went out of the gate very slowly, and at the same moment I saw a well-dressed man step up to the carriage, and immediately afterwards he was seized by the footman. That man was the prisoner. He was taken into custody immediately. When her Majesty arrived at Buckingham Palace, Sir James Clark was sent for, and I saw her Majesty's head bandaged, and saw blood coming through the bandage.

Robert Renwick said, I am sergeant-footman to her Majesty. I remember her Majesty going to Cambridge House on the 27th of June. I was sitting behind the carriage when it came out of the gate of Cambridge House, and I saw the prisoner strike the Queen with a small cane on the forehead. I seized him immediately. The crowd closed upon him, and he was secured.

By Mr. Cockburn.—He was roughly handled by the crowd. [The cane was produced, and identified by the witness.]

Other evidence to the same effect having been adduced, Sir James Clark said, I am physician to her Majesty. I was sent for to see her Majesty on the evening in question, and arrived at the Palace between eight and nine. I examined her forehead, and found a considerable tumour on the outer angle of the right brow and a small cut. It had been bleeding, but the blood had stopped. I was surprised to see so much injury done by so small a stick, and I, therefore, infer it was used very violently. Her Majesty's bonnet was cut through: I think the skin was cut by the stick, and not by the wire margin of the bonnet.

By Mr. Cockburn: The wire was bent, but I do not think it assisted to cause the injury.

This was the case for the prosecution. Mr. Cockburn then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and said it must be idle to attempt to deny the fact that the prisoner had committed the act imputed to him, and the defence he was instructed to make was that the prisoner was not of sound mind, and that on this ground he was not responsible for his conduct on this occasion. The learned counsel then stated that the very nature of the act itself went far to show that the prisoner was not of sound mind, and after a very few brief remarks the following witnesses were examined:—

Colonel John Vandeleur said: I was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Hussars when Mr. Pate joined the regiment, in 1841, as cornet. He afterwards became lieutenant. He remained in the regiment till March, 1846, and during that time the regiment was quartered in England and Ireland. While we were stationed at Cairo, I remember an accident happening to the prisoner's horses and dog. From the moment the prisoner joined the regiment I thought there was something strange in his conduct. His hair was cut very short, and I found his head had been shaved. He discharged his duties as an officer very well, and as to his being a gentleman, there is no doubt about that. He was a person of mild demeanour, and very much respected by the regiment. He had three horses and a Newfoundland dog, and he was very much attached to them. The prisoner's horses and dog were bitten by a mad dog belonging to another officer, and they were all destroyed. From this period I observed a great change in his conduct, and he appeared very much excited in consequence of a correspondence that took place between his father and the Duke of Wellington upon the subject of these horses. A claim was made upon Captain Wallington, to whom the dog that bit the prisoner's horses belonged, through the Duke of Wellington, and the prisoner seemed hurt that his friends should have made such a claim. He appeared to avoid company, and used to take long solitary walks by himself, and he complained to me that he was ill just before we returned to England. He said he had applied to the doctor of the regiment, and he could give him no relief. I asked him what was the matter with him, and he said his stomach and bowels were full of bricks, and that the doctor had not the skill to remove them. To the best of my knowledge the prisoner never replaced the horses that were killed, except one. The prisoner was constantly on the sick list after this. I considered he was labouring under a delusion. I sent him in command of a detachment from Newbridge to Dublin in 1845, and he had orders to return the next day; but he left his detachment at Dublin without leave, and went to England. This was a serious military offence, and I communicated with General Wyndham upon the subject. He returned in ten days. He was not brought to a court-martial. When he came back he appeared very well, and he gave no explanation for his going away. I communicated with his father in as delicate a manner as I could, and the prisoner left the regiment two months afterwards.

By the Attorney-General:—I asked the prisoner where he had been, and he said he had been to England, but entered into no further particulars. He was put in arrest for the military offence, and after he was relieved he continued to perform his military duties as before. I am not certain whether he was on the sick list at the time he made this extraordinary statement to me, but he was shortly afterwards, and I have no doubt that he was really sick. A claim was made upon Major Wallington to pay for the horses, as his dog had been the cause of their being killed. I think it right to say that Major Wallington made an honourable compensation.

Re-examined: The general ordered that he should resume his duty, and he did so, but not with the same zeal as formerly.

By the Court: If I had thought the prisoner was of sound mind I should not have ordered him, as the general did, to resume his duty; and I presume the general acted upon the impression that his mind was affected.

The testimony of other officers and some soldiers of the 10th Hussars having been given to the same effect, the following were also called:—

Robert Francis Pate: I am the father of the prisoner. I remember his coming to me from Ireland to Wisbeach. He said he came away without leave. I was astonished at seeing him there, and asked him the reason of it. He said that he had been hunted about in Dublin streets, and had seen some people about the barracks waiting for him. He said he had made his escape from Dublin in a vessel going to Liverpool. I said to him that he must not remain with me, but return to his regiment; and told him that I did not know what would be the consequence. He might be shot. He promised to go away the following morning, and he did so. I wrote the same post to the colonel, who returned a very kind reply, asking me to take him out of the regiment. He came to London and sold his commission without communicating with me. I came to London, and, on meeting him, asked if he had sold out? He said he had, for £1800. He kept the money. I was applied to about a year and a half afterwards by parties to whom he had become indebted in London. I came a second time to London, and when I met him, in Duke-street, I became much alarmed at his manner. I consulted Dr. Connolly immediately about the state of his mind, and the doctor advised giving him a little more time, and not to confine him when his sister was in town. Dr. Connolly did not see him.

By the Attorney-General: When I told him that he might be shot for leaving his regiment in the manner in which he did, he seemed not the least apprehensive. When I ascertained that he had sold out, he told me that he got £1800 for his commission, and should have £1200 left after paying all his debts. I seldom saw him, but I heard of him. I always left him in a very uncomfortable state, and did not know what steps to take to get him into an asylum, but always felt that he must go into one.

By Mr. Cockburn: When I told him he might be shot, he said he could not help it.

Charles Pate: I was formerly in the 10th Hussars, and was sent to Mr. Pate about the accident to his horses. His manner was always strange, and unlike that of other people. As a rule, I liked him with the detachment from Newbridge to Dublin; but on his arrival there he was much ill. I heard that he had gone to England. He returned in about 17 or 18 days, and appeared to me in a more melancholy state of mind than before he left. He was liked in the regiment by both the officers and men; but latterly he became very reserved. Was engaged as his servant when he left the regiment in 1846. He took a house in Jermyn-street, where I lived. I remember that in 1847 he was thrown from his horse. His habits were always regular. He always washed his head in a basin that contained two pails of water. He mingled whisky and camphor in the water. A pint and a half of whisky and 2oz. of camphor served him for three mornings. When washing himself he sometimes made a noise, and at other times sung songs, to the no small amusement of the people of the house. He never mixed in society, and always kept the blinds of his window down. He walked a good deal, and always kept the same walk. He generally began to dress himself at a quarter to twelve, and at a quarter to three he came down and went into a cab, which was always waiting for him. He always paid 9s. to his cabman, and when he paid him, the money always consisted of shillings; he would never have half-crowns nor halfpenny-pieces. His dress was always the same, and he always continued his fire in summer. Never saw him in society but once, and that was on the Derby day of 1847.

By the Attorney-General: Was regular in the payment of his ordinary debts, and in the payment of his lodgings every Wednesday. Was regular in his habits. Was sometimes very noisy, and went about the house whistling and knocking himself down in his room.

By the Court: He read books. At one time witness got a pile of books,

among which were some "Nursery Rhymes." Always read the newspaper. Never knew him to go to church. He went out on Sunday in his cab as on other days.

William Baker Lee: I drive a cab, and used to drive the prisoner regularly every day. I was obliged to wait upon him at a quarter past three o'clock. I always drove by the same route, down the Brompton-road and over Putney-bridge to Putney-leath. At one particular spot he alighted when he got there. He then went through the thicket, after he had ordered me to meet him at a pond on the other side of the Heath. Sometimes he would order me to gallop, and at other times to drive at a slow pace. After leaving the Heath I always drove towards Barnes Common, where he again ran through the bushes. I again met him at a particular point and drove him back over Hammersmith-bridge. His manner in the cab was always strange, and, through curiosity, I frequently looked in to see what he was about. He sometimes would jump and start from one side of the cab to the other, flourishing as if sweeping with a sabre. He was at other times very quiet and never moved. I was frequently stopped by parties who met us, who wished to know what sort of character he was. I drove him every day for 18 months. He first paid me 10s. a day, but afterwards reduced the fare to 9s. The coin was always in shillings, the man upwards, and always looking the same way. He paid a shilling and a penny every day for tolls, which was regularly laid on the cushion.

Some further evidence of a similar character having been adduced, the case for the defence was closed.

The Attorney-General replied, reminding the Jury that, if they were of opinion that the prisoner was incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong, he would be subjected to imprisonment for life; while, if they found otherwise, the punishment would be of a minor character.

The Jury, at twenty minutes past three o'clock, retired to consider their decision, and returned into court at ten minutes past seven o'clock with a verdict of GUILTY.

Mr. Baron Alderson, in a feeling address, sentenced the prisoner to be TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS, observing that it was only out of respect to his family that the Court refrained from ordering him to be publicly whipped.

The prisoner, who remained unmoved to the last, was then taken away.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The race meetings next week will be Nottingham on Tuesday and Wednesday, Stamford on Wednesday and Thursday, and Salisbury on Thursday and Friday. The first two of this batch have been placed under a vigorous management, and hold out very fair promise of sport of a better description than formerly. Salisbury will about keep its own.

The "sons of the Thames" seem likely to have a tolerably busy week of it, the Limehouse and Lambeth Regattas being announced for Monday, and the apprentices' match for the following day; Great Yarmouth Regatta, which comes off on Wednesday and Thursday, will be an attractive affair for the locals.

The Cricket fixtures include a match at Lord's, on Monday, between the North and South, and one on the same day (return match) between 1 Zingari and the Blues; on Tuesday, at Copenhagen House, the return match between the Islington, Albion, and West Wickham Clubs; a match between the Union and the Hampstead Clubs, at the Oval, on Wednesday; on Thursday, at Vincent-square, between the Marylebone Cricket Club and the present gentlemen of Westminster; and on Saturday, at Harrow, between the Marylebone Cricket Club and present Harrovians; besides several interesting country matches.

#### TATTERSALLS.

MONDAY.—Some very languid betting on the Liverpool Cup resulted in the retreat of Windischgratz from 7 to 4 to 1, and in the elevation of Cockermouth, Maid of Team Valley, and Vampyre, each of whom was in very good odour. The closing averages stood as under:—

4 to 1 agst Cockermouth	4 to 1 agst Maid of Team Valley	10 to 1 agst The Juggler
4 to 1 agst Windischgratz	6 to 1 — Vampyre	
GOODWOOD STAKES.		
8 to 1 agst Borneo	15 to 1 agst Van Diemen	20 to 1 agst St Rosalia
8 to 1 — Snowstorm	15 to 1 — Glen Saddle	20 to 1 — Sauter-la-Coupe
10 to 1 — Went-you-come-out-to-night	15 to 1 — Langton	30 to 1 — Clothworker
	18 to 1 — Clarissa	
GOODWOOD CUP.		
5 to 1 agst Cossack	6 to 1 agst Chanticleer (t)	20 to 1 agst Stultz (t)
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's lot	17 to 1 agst Hippolytus	25 to 1 agst Bosdill
		40 to 1 — Lightfoot

#### LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The CROXTETH STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Captain Hervey's Strongbow (Flat man), 1. Mr. Shepherd's Alp (Cartwigh), 2.

The MERSEY STAKES of 25 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's b f by Bay Middleton, out of Venus (Marlow), 1. Mr. W. Stebbins's Knook Knoll (Butler), 2.

The POST PRODUCE SWEEPSTAKES (first year) of 200 sovs each.—Lord H. Lennox's Hernandez (Flatman), 1. Lord Clifden's Harpischord (J. Marson), 2.

The SEFTON STAKES of 30 sovs each.—Lord H. Lennox's Officious walked over.

The POST PRODUCE STAKES (second year) of 200 sovs each.—Sir J. Hawley's Cranberry (Marson), 1. Mr. Meiklam's Italian (Templeman), 2.

The BICKERSTAFFE STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Watts's Jester, 1. Mr. B. Green's Witchcraft, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Harpischord, 1. Lord Stanley's Pirouette, 2.

#### THURSDAY.

HANDICAP.—California, 1.

The LIVERPOOL CUP.—Windischgratz, 1. Cockermouth, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES.—Taly, 1. Clara, 2.

DERBY HANDICAP.—Elthron, 1. Rathmines, 2.

#### TOWER REGATTA.

This annual regatta took place on Tuesday, and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, was extremely well attended. The prize was a new skiff, to which was added some money for losing men; the second receiving four guineas, the third three, and the remainder £1 5s. each. The subscribers were the officers in the Tower and the influential residents and merchants in the vicinity. The race was in four heats, with six scullers.

Grand Heat: Benjamin Voss (yellow), 1; George James (red), 0. The men had alternate leads, so sharp was the contest, but Voss ultimately won cleverly.

**PERILOUS BALLOON EXCURSION.**—Lieutenant Gale made his ascent from the Swiss Gardens, Shoreham, at seven o'clock on Monday evening, and took a southerly direction across the Channel, the wind at the time of the ascent being very moderate. About nine o'clock Lieut. Gale was seen by the master of a Brighton pleasure-boat, who had put out expressly to follow the aeronaut, making rapidly for the French coast. Information has been received that he had effected a descent in the neighbourhood of Dieppe.

### THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

#### HERNE BAY.

This is a Watering-place as yet in its infancy, and giving more signs of precocity and forcing than of steady and natural growth. Nothing can be more agreeable than its situation. It affords fine bathing and safe boating, and has a fine expanse of open sea in front; and in the rear, a beautiful and diversified country, abounding in scenery full of attractions, both to the pedestrian and equestrian wanderer. In addition to these advantages, it is considered to have a fine climate. But, notwithstanding all these things in its favour, Herne Bay is not popular. Its founders attempted too much, and failed; and ridicule, which neither French nor English undertakings can bear up against and prosper, has done its utmost to deter people from visiting it. In the course of time, however, we cannot doubt, the advantages of Herne Bay will be better appreciated, and it will become what its projectors intended—a fashionable and prosperous watering-place.

Its name is derived from the rural and beautiful village of Herne, about 2½ miles distant on the road to Bury and Canterbury. Less than fifty years ago, as the local guide-book informs us, the place was not inhabited by more than a dozen persons. In the year 1810 it attracted the notice of the Government as a convenient station for military encampment; and between that time and the year 1830, some small additions were made to its buildings and its population. Visitors from London occasionally arrived, disembarking from the Margate steamers in small boats, that put out for three miles from the shore, to take them up. Some of these visitors having taken a fancy to the place, a scheme was got up for building a pier, and for erecting houses for the accommodation of families. Mr. Telford, the celebrated engineer, was consulted; and the first pile of the present handsome pier and breakwater was driven on the 4th of July, 1831. The pier is 24 feet wide, and 3200 feet in length. It was projected and built by Mr. George Burge, of Herne Bay; and was considered at the time the best specimen of pile-driving. Unfortunately, the processes of Mr. Payne or Mr. Bethel, for preserving timber against the worm and other casualties, were then unknown. The piles have been much injured by this insect, and many replaced by piles prepared by Payne's process and a few iron ones, so that the pier is now in a tolerable state of repair.

The favourite mode of reaching Herne Bay is by steam-boat; but the pier-dues, 1s. 6d. each person, being added to the steam fare, renders it excessive, and, doubtless, injures the interests of the inhabitants, and others connected with this delightful watering-place.

Herne Bay is fifteen miles westward from Margate; four miles





WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.—HERNE BAY, AND PIER, KENT.

westward from the Reculvers, the twin towers of an old church now used as a lighthouse and sea-mark; and about the same distance from Whitstable, which is in railway communication with Canterbury, and by the South-Eastern line with the metropolis.

## FOLKESTONE.

Whoever turns to the Second Volume of our Journal, may there see how Folkestone started in the year 1842 from a little town of narrow streets and fishermen's cottages; its harbour choaked up with earth, sand, and beach; and the place altogether, notwithstanding its excellent sea-bathing, overlooked and neglected. Within ten years, the entire face of the locality has been changed; the harbour has been rendered commodious; and detached villas, terraces, streets, pavilions, hotels, and inns have sprung up, so as to render Folkestone a place of first-rate accommodation. All this has been effected by the touch of the South-Eastern Railway; and the easy transit from this point to Boulogne, the shortest route to Paris.

Thomas Ingoldsby has left us an odd notice of the place. He says:—

"A limb of one of the Cinque Ports, it has (or lately had) a corporation of its own, and has been thought considerable enough to give a second title to a noble family. Rome stood on seven hills; Folkestone seems to have been built upon seventy. Its streets, lanes, and alleys—fanciful distinctions without much real difference—are agreeable enough to persons who do not mind running up and down stairs; and the only inconvenience at all felt by such of its inhabitants as are not asthmatic, is when some heedless urchin tumbles down a chimney, or an impertinent pedestrian peeps into a garret window."

Folkestone is seventy-one miles from London by the almost-disused turnpike-road, and eighty-two miles by the railway. The town appears to have been originally built on the side of an almost precipitous cliff, the great inducement to build in such a situation being, possibly, the protection afforded by the castle, which is said to have been erected on the brow of the hill.

According to the last census of 1841, there were 975 houses in Folkestone, and the population was—males, 2126; females, 2287: total, 4413. Since that period, however, owing to the introduction of the railway, the houses and popu-

lation have greatly increased, and the latter may now be fairly computed at nearly 5000.

The approach to Folkestone from London is by the magnificent railway viaduct which crosses the Foord Valley, and consists of nineteen arches, each 30 feet span, the entire length being 758 feet. About half a mile eastward of this viaduct is the railway station, from which the town is but a short distance.

Our Artist has sketched his view from the West Cliff, not far from the church—a cruciform structure, with three aisles and three chancels, and one of the five churches of which Folkestone formerly boasted.

The extreme point of the long line in the distance of the view is "Shakespeare's Cliff."

Amongst the number of new houses which have been erected at Folkestone, the first that claim attention are some detached villas on the Lees. These are chiefly of the Elizabethan or Tudor style of architecture, and are delightful situated both for land and sea views. Near these is a terrace, consisting of large-sized houses; and in the immediate vicinity, in the Sandgate Road, a new terrace of seven first-class houses, with the London and Provincial Bank, and several other buildings.



FOLKESTONE KENT.





OENONE, MADAME CROISNIER.

PHEDRE, MDLLE. RACHEL.

HIPPOLYTE, M. RAPHAEL.

FRENCH PLAYS.—SCENE FROM RACINE'S 'PHEDRE.'

## THE FUNEBRAL CYPRESS.

(CUPRESSUS FUNEBRIS.)

AMONGST recent importations of hardy ornamental evergreens, calculated to afford hereafter a new feature in our garden and landscape scenery, there is nothing to rival this beautiful tree. Graceful in outline, interesting in its foliage, and novel in general contour, it deserves all the eulogiums which have been passed upon it by the distinguished botanists, Professor Lindley and Sir William Hooker.

The traveller who appears originally to have noticed the Funeral Cypress, or at least the first who has left any recorded facts in relation to it, was Sir George



THE FUNEBRAL CYPRESS.

Staunton, when exploring China in the embassy of Lord Macartney. Subsequently, however, Mr. Fortune met with it near the celebrated tea country of Whew Chow; and through the interest of that gentleman, Messrs. Standish and Noble, of the Bagshot Nurseries, in Surrey, have been enabled to import both seeds and young plants.

Mr. Fortune describes this Weeping Cypress as quite new; it is a noble-looking fir-tree, about sixty feet in height, having a stem as straight as the Norfolk Island pine, and pendulous branches like the weeping willow. The branches grow at first horizontally with the main stem, then describe a graceful curve upwards, and droop again at the points. From these main branches, others, long and slender, hang down towards the ground, and give the whole tree a weeping and graceful form. It is also very symmetrical, and reminds one of a large and gorgeous chandelier. In regard to its effect in scenery, Mr. Fortune remarks:—"It has a most striking and beautiful effect upon the Chinese landscape, and in a few years the same effect will, doubtless, be produced by it upon our own. It will be particularly valuable for park scenery, for lawns, for the entrance to suburban residences, and as an ornament for our cemeteries. I have no doubt that it is quite as hardy as *Cryptomeria japonica* and the Indian Deodar, and will be a fit companion for both in our parks and pleasure-grounds." The fact of its being perfectly hardy, as conjectured by Mr. Fortune, has now been perfectly established—hundreds of young plants have stood the past winter uninjured in the Bagshot Nurseries; and some young seedlings, in a growing state, were removed from a cold house to the open ground without protection, and subjected to eight degrees of frost, in the first week in May, without injury.

A convention has been entered into between Belgium and Prussia, for the establishment of an electric telegraph between the two countries. It will connect Berlin with Aix la Chapelle, Antwerp, Brussels, Ostend, and the French frontier.

## GIGANTIC LAND TORTOISE.

THIS enormous Land Tortoise, just brought to England by Captain Brown, in her Majesty's ship *Geyser*, is a present to her Majesty the Queen, from Dr. Shea, Surgeon of the Royal Naval Hospital, at the Cape of Good Hope. It is said to be a native of the Gallipagos Islands, and was brought to the Cape of Good Hope a few years since, in a whaler. From its very unusual size, it is justly considered a rare and valuable specimen of this tribe of animals, and highly interesting to the lovers of natural history. Pliny, and other ancient authorities, assert, that in their days there were Tortoises of such magnitude, that a single shell formed the roof of a house! The subject of the Illustration, although not able to compete in size with its illustrious ancestors, yet still is of very creditable dimensions, as the following measurements will show:—

Its length is exactly seven feet, measuring from the point of the nose to the extremity of the tail, including the curve of the back; its height, when walking, is three feet; and the circumference of the body, at the largest part, seven feet eight inches. The head is only eight inches in length, and six in breadth, being very small in proportion to the size of the body, which is the case in all animals of this class. The legs are each one foot six inches in circumference, and the strength of the animal is in proportion to their size; for, torpid and lazy as it may appear, it will carry three or four men, standing upon its back, with apparent ease. It weighs about five hundred pounds, and its age is supposed to be not less than one hundred and eighty years. This, however, is quite conjectural, but it does not appear in the least degree an exaggeration, as it is well known that all the Turtle and Tortoise tribe are of very slow growth, and live to a great age: a Tortoise, formerly at Lambeth Palace, was 150 years old; and another, at Peterborough, was known to be upwards of 220 years of age. This animal, like all its kindred, seems to lead a torpid life, doing little else than eat, drink, and sleep. Its food is entirely vegetable, being fond of grass, green succulent plants, potatoes, and pumpkin.

We are indebted, for this communication, to Mr. J. Jolliffe, Surgeon of her Majesty's ship *Geyser*.



GIGANTIC LAND TORTOISE.—A PRESENT FOR HER MAJESTY.

## MDLLE. RACHEL'S PERFORMANCES.

We now present our readers with the Portrait of Mdle. Rachel, in the tragedy of "Phedre," the performance of which was noticed at large in our last.

On Wednesday week Racine's tragedy of "Bajazet" was presented, the part of *Roxane* by Mdle. Rachel. This character is not so well constructed for the display of the chief actress as *Phedre*. The interest is more than divided with *Atalide*, who, besides, has the final situation. The plot, moreover, is complex; and Racine has fewer of those master-strokes in half lines and brilliant points which distinguish the former production. In fact, this piece, though somewhat romantic in its materials, is heavy in its *formule*; the oriental despotism, too, by which it is overshadowed, is oppressive. It is passion minus heroism—however tender, generous, or true. It is not virtue; it is impulse, uncontrolled in its development by foreign rule; and, wanting that antagonism, has nothing to compel it to an elevation above the natural instincts. We recognise different degrees of excitement, but not principle in its sublimity, but not sentiment in its purity. Nevertheless, the dialogue throughout is animated with the beauty, the stateliness, and the harmony for which Racine's verses are remarkable. The barbarism, likewise, is, after all, in the subject; and the play is classical, both in its style and method. The influence behind the scenes of the absent *Amurat*, who from a distance issues his fatal decrees, operates like the destiny of Greek tragedy, and impresses on the action a resemblance in tone and colour, in all save the mystery which belonged to the elder power.

The persons are the victims of a false social state, the stern necessities of which are embodied in *Amurat*. If *Roxane* is ambitious, she is wronged. The favourite Sultana of the despot, she is precluded by law from ever becoming his wife. All-powerful at present, if she can but procure a repeal of the odious law by giving her hand to *Bajazet*, and saving him from the sentence of death now in the keeping of the vizier, *Amurat*, she may be happy. But the heart of *Bajazet* is pre-engaged, and his honour and his prudence revolts from the treacherous scheme. The rage of the proud, imperious, and ambitious beauty, terrible in the energy of her will, fierce in her pride, and implacable in her resentments, calls upon Rachel's least feminine histrionic qualities. She appeals to the object of her passion on the score of policy and interest, but in vain—at last she confesses her love. But this one touch of tenderness is most fugitive. Possessed of her sentiments, she has given an advantage to *Bajazet*, which she would fain recall, and



On the 22nd of June, at Torbay House, Devon, George Cox, Esq.



Honer, Agent Lj Appoinment, 65, Regent-street.



CHess.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRESIDENT.—The rules in question will be amply sufficient for your new club. With regard to the boards, we should strongly recommend you to see the very handsome pattern just brought out by Mechi, which is decidedly superior to any others of the kind in use.

R R.—The review of the "Chess-Player's Handbook," and the "Companion," which appeared in our last Number, is by an eminent provincial player, but not, we believe, the writer who reviewed the same works in the "Quarterly" some time back. We fear you will have some difficulty in obtaining the notice now, as it appeared only in the early edition, and was then omitted, for the more important particulars connected with Sir Robert Peel's lamented decease.

PIGEON.—The remedy rests with the amateurs themselves. Let them resolve never, under any circumstances, to play for a stake at Chess in a public room, and the class in question would soon be heard of no more.

G.—We are thankful for the drawings of his Antique Chess-men, and we shall now look forward with redoubled interest to the promised particulars regarding them.

PROFESSOR S.—Our best acknowledgments are due for the games between the great player of Germany, Von Der Laza, and the American amateur, Mr. Schulten.

CAISSA, MARCUS, C.F.S., H.B.B., C.M.J.—They shall be examined.

CANON, Lichfield.—You will, no doubt, obtain the new chess-men in ivory or wood, of Jennens and Bettridge, the well-known papier-mache manufacturers, of Birmingham. We shall be glad to see a list of the proposed club.

F.C.B.—There is nothing problematical in such positions.

ETOPHEASIS.—There is no difference in merit between our Problems on Diagrams, and those called Chess Enigmas; but we have space sufficient only for one Diagram, and are, consequently, obliged to give the others, however excellent, less conspicuously.

GUARDIAN.—We must refer you to the advertisement in our last Number for particulars as to Mechi's new chess-board.

HINDUS.—His Excellency Jung Bahadur and suite occasionally visits the St. George's Chess-Club, but he has not yet been tempted to test his skill with any of our players.

SOLUTIONS BY CAISSA, R.D.M., F.G.R., AGNES, SCOTUS, W.R., A.R., DEREVOY, FERDINAND, W.S.T., TRIN, COL. CAMP, TUM TUM, J.P., HYTHO, BOLUS, C.S., ST. EDMUND, RENUIT, M.F., Rev J.C., F.R.S., Rev T.P.N., Rev H.S., Dr FIELD, J.A.R., Royal Artillery; E.H., M.H.S., R.F., Bombardier; ST EDMUND, B.A., Q.M.E.R., BELLARY, are correct. All others are wrong.

\* \* \* Any amateur of moderate pretensions, in Lincolnshire, who is desirous of playing a Match at Chess, may hear of an opponent by addressing N.A., 42, Silver-street, Lincoln. The stake to be a set of the "Staunton Chess-Men."

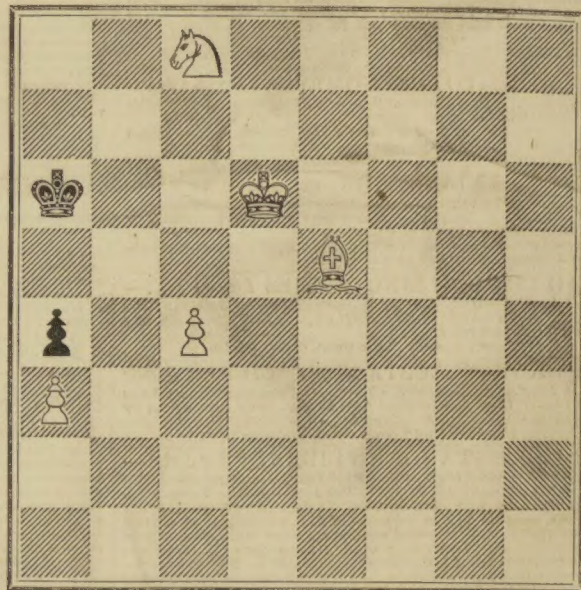
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 336 AND 337.

- |                           |                      |   |                 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 336.                      |                      | 337.                                    |                 |
| WHITE.                    | BLACK.               | WHITE.                                  | BLACK.          |
| 1. Kt to Q 2nd (dis-      | K to his 4th         | 2. Kt to Q B 6th                        | K to Q 3d       |
| covering ch)              |                      | 3. R to Q sq                            |                 |
|                           |                      | And mates next move, play as Black may. |                 |
| 337.                      |                      | 338.                                    |                 |
| WHITE.                    | BLACK.               | WHITE.                                  | BLACK.          |
| 1. R to K 5th (ch)        | K to Q B 5th, or (a) | 3. R to K 4th                           | Either Kt moves |
| 2. B to Q 5th (ch)        | Kt takes B           | 4. Kt mates at K 3d or 5th              |                 |
| (a) 1.                    |                      | 3. B takes Kt (ch)                      |                 |
| 2. R to K 8th (double ch) |                      | 4. B to Q B 6th—Mate                    |                 |
| Kt to K 4th               |                      | K to Q 2d                               |                 |

PROBLEM No. 338.

"The NEPAULESE PROBLEM." Presented by his Excellency JUNG BAHADOOR KOONWUR RANAJEE, Ambassador from the kingdom of Nepal.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, having to play, checkmates in four moves.

SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE,

BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS.

WHITE (London). BLACK (Amsterdam).  
9. Kt to B 3d

10. B to Q Kt 2d Amsterdam to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. BUCKLE gives the Pawn and move to Mr. C. F. SMITH.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

- |                        |                |                       |                |
|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| BLACK (Mr. S.)         | WHITE (Mr. B.) | BLACK (Mr. S.)        | WHITE (Mr. B.) |
| 1. P to K 4th          | P to K 3d      | 12. Q to K R 3d (c)   | Q to K Kt 3d   |
| 2. P to Q 4th          | Q Kt to B 3d   | 13. K B takes Q P     | K to his sq    |
| 3. P to K 5th          | P to Q 3d      | 14. K B to K 4th      | Q to K B 2d    |
| 4. K B to Q 3d         | K Kt to K 2d   | 15. K B takes Kt (ch) | Kt takes B     |
| 5. Q B to K Kt 5th     | Q Kt takes Q P | 16. Q R to Q 2d       | K B to K 2d    |
| 6. Q to K R 5th (ch)   | K to Q 2d (a)  | 17. B takes B         | Q takes B      |
| 7. Q Kt to B 3d        | Q to K sq      | 18. K R to Q sq       | P to K Kt 3d   |
| 8. Q to K Kt 4th       | Q Kt to B 3d   | 19. Q Kt to K 4th     | K to B 2d      |
| 9. K Kt to B 3d        | P to Q B 3d    | 20. Kt to K B 6th     | Kt takes P (d) |
| 10. Castles on Q side  | P to Q 4th     | 21. Kt takes Kt (ch)  | K takes Kt     |
| 11. K B to Q B 4th (b) | P to K R 4th   | 22. Q to her B 3d     | Q to K R 2d    |

- (a) Mr. Buckle has not opened this game with his usual tact and discretion.
- (b) Bishop to K 4th would have been stronger play.
- (c) If we mistake not, Black omitted here to make the most of his fine position. We should at once have taken off the Queen's Pawn. For example:—
- BLACK. WHITE.
12. Q Kt takes Q P K Kt takes Kt (if he takes the Q, Black obviously mates next move.) 13. R takes Kt (ch) K B to Q 3d
14. Q to K R 3d, with a winning advantage.
- (d) K R to Q sq might still have enabled White to keep the field, but the move made amounts to a surrender.

CHESS IN THE PROVINCES.

Slight affair, in which Mr. STAUNTON gives the Queen's Rook and Knight to a Member of the New Chess Club at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

(Remove Black's Q R and Q Kt from the board.) (K's Gambit declined.)

- |                         |                 |                      |                   |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| BLACK (Mr. S.)          | WHITE (Mr. J.)  | BLACK (Mr. S.)       | WHITE (Mr. J.)    |
| 1. P to K 4th           | P to K 4th      | 12. Kt to K R 4th    | Q to K Kt 2d (d)  |
| 2. P to K B 4th         | P to Q 3d       | 13. K to R sq        | Q B to Q B sq (e) |
| 3. K Kt to B 3d         | Q B to K Kt 5th | 14. B to K 6th (f)   | Q Kt to R 3d      |
| 4. P takes P            | P takes P       | 15. Kt to K B 5th    | Q to her B 2d     |
| 5. K B to Q B 4th       | Q to K B 3d (a) | 16. B takes B        | Q takes B         |
| 6. Castles              | K B to Q 3d     | 17. Q to K 6th (g)   | B to K 2d         |
| 7. P to Q B 3d          | K Kt to K R 3d  | 18. Kt takes B (ch)  | K to Q sq (h)     |
| 8. P to Q 4th           | Q to K 2d       | 19. Kt takes R       | Q takes Kt        |
| 9. Q to her Kt 3d       | P to Q B 3d (b) | 20. Q takes P (ch)   | K to B 2d         |
| 10. Q B to K Kt 5th (c) | P to K B 3d     | 21. Q takes K P (ch) | K to Q Kt 3d      |
| 11. B takes Kt          | P takes B       | 22. P to K 4th       |                   |

And White surrenders.

- (a) Imprudent, because it subjects the Queen to the danger of a discovered attack from the adverse Rook.
- (b) To defend the Q Kt P, a natural move; but not so good, in the present case, as Castling at once.
- (c) The object of this is to compel the advance of the K B Pawn, so that, on taking the Kt, the disruption of White's Pawns may be more effectual.
- (d) Threatening B to K R 6th anon.
- (e) Anticipating the coming-on of Black's K R P.
- (f) An important step towards the subsequent attack.
- (g) With such an overwhelming force on the other side, Black has still to fight with care and caution. Had he been tempted now to try for mate, by taking K P with Pawn, or checking with the Knight at K Kt 7th, he must have lost the game. For example, suppose in the first instance:—
- |                      |               |                      |             |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------|
| WHITE.               | BLACK.        | WHITE.               |             |
| 18. P takes K P      | Kt to Q B 4th | 20. Q takes R (ch)   | Q to her sq |
| 19. Kt to Q 6th (ch) | Q takes Kt    | And White would win. |             |
- Secondly:—
- |                          |             |                      |           |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------|
| WHITE.                   | BLACK.      | WHITE.               |           |
| 18. Kt to Kt 7th (ch)    | K to B sq   | 20. Kt to K 6th (ch) | K to B 2d |
| 19. Q to K Kt 4th (beat) | K R to K sq | And Black must lose. |           |
- (h) And odd-looking move, but quite as good a one as he can find at this crisis.

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.B., &C.—FROM AN ORIGINAL DRAWING.

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

We regret to announce the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, at Cambridge House, Piccadilly, on Monday night.

On Monday, a bulletin was issued by his Royal Highness's medical gentlemen, stating the Duke to have been in a very exhausted state during the night, but to have rallied in the morning.

At mid-day, the Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Cambridge House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester, who arrived at Cambridge House in the morning to learn the state of her Royal brother, returned at half-past nine o'clock in the evening, and ten minutes afterwards the Royal Duke expired. The following bulletin, signed by the medical attendants, announced the death of his Royal Highness:—

Cambridge-house, July 8, 1850, ten o'clock P.M.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, after passing a tranquil day, expired somewhat suddenly, and without suffering, at twenty minutes before ten o'clock.

The melancholy intelligence was immediately announced to the Queen and Prince Albert by Major Baron Knessebeck, principal Equerry to the Royal Duke, directly after which Prince Albert paid a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George.

His Royal Highness the Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary and Baron of Culloden, K.G., G.C.B.; Grand Master and First Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Knight of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle; Field-Marshal in the Army; Colonel of the Coldstream Guards; Colonel-in-Chief of the 60th Foot; Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum; and Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew, was the seventh and youngest son of George III. He was born the 24th of February, 1774. At an early age he was designed for the army, and received his education at the university of Gottingen, with his two brothers, the

present King of Hanover and the late Duke of Sussex—each being accompanied by a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman-in-attendance. At the completion of his military studies, Prince Adolphus had his first commission as ensign at the age of sixteen; and having become a master of the German language, by his stay of three years at Gottingen, he visited the court of Prussia, and returned to England in 1793. During that year he served with the British forces before Dunkirk, and came back wearing a coat which exhibited several sabre-marks, and a helmet through which he had been wounded in the eye. He is stated to have received nine wounds in action. In 1794 he attained the rank of Colonel, and in 1803 he was placed at the head of an army of 14,000 men, destined for the defence of Hanover; but finding, on his arrival in the electorate, that its inhabitants evinced but little inclination to aid him against the enemy, he soon solicited his recall, and, after some delay, procured permission to return to England, leaving the army under the command of Count Walmoden, who was shortly afterwards compelled to surrender.

His Royal Highness was, on the 27th November, 1801, created Baron of Culloden, Earl of Tipperary, and Duke of Cambridge, and he accordingly took his seat in the House of Peers.

The Duke married, on the 7th May, 1818, at Cassel, her Serene Highness the Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, third daughter of the Landgrave Frederick, of Hesse-Cassel. This marriage was re-solemnised on the 1st June of the same year, according to the ritual of the Church of England.

The Duke gradually rose to the rank of Field-Marshal; and, on the restoration of Hanover, he was appointed its Governor-General, or Viceroy, in 1816. His administration of the affairs of that kingdom was marked throughout with wisdom, mildness, and discretion. On the breaking out of a popular commotion

there in the revolutionary period of 1831, the Duke's conduct was such as to eventually pacify all parties, and to effect the perfect restoration of order; in fact, the great regard the people of Hanover had for a Prince so kind and conciliatory, and yet so firm and so tenacious of his honour, went a great way to preserve the Hanoverian Crown for his family. The Viceroyalty of the Duke ceased in 1837, at the death of William IV., when his brother, the Duke of Cumberland, succeeded to the throne of Hanover. On the evening of the 4th July, 1837, his Royal Highness left Hanover.

In this country his Royal Highness has been always popular, and, certainly, most deservedly so. He took the greatest interest in the furtherance of every means likely to improve the knowledge or the happiness of his fellow-subjects. He was indefatigable in the cause of charity; he was a munificent contributor to most of the charitable establishments in this country; and, as every one knows, he was always ready to support them by his personal attendance and exertions, and by his patronage. The *Times* thus alludes to his conduct in this respect. "He was not," says that journal, "found always in smooth water. He did not think it his sole duty to preside over turtle and venison, or to angle for bank-norice. He did not seek solely to dignify that which was harmonious, or to give grace and solemnity to the administrative skill of others. On the contrary, wherever there was difficulty or dispute, there was the Duke of Cambridge in the midst of it. If a close committee of some charity in which he was interested became split into parties or torn by professional rivalry, he would suddenly make his appearance on a committee-day, take the chair as president of the charity without notice or ceremony, and, in a very short time, either compose the quarrel, or, what was equally important, put the burden and disgrace of the dispute on the right shoulders. He would sacrifice none of his own dignity in investigating the most minute circumstances, and he took care that others should not peril the charity by their disputes or intrigues. This habit of rushing into the breach was strongly shown in 1847, when the very existence of the German hospital at Dalston was perilled by a dispute amongst its officers, and still more successfully exhibited in the same year at the Middlesex Hospital, where, from similar causes, a disturbance had taken place." He evinced too, the same fostering care towards learning and the fine arts. His private character was ever unexceptionable. When young his habits were very studious, and his acquirements as a scholar were far more considerable than was generally supposed. His manners were affable and pleasing, no person, perhaps, possessing more completely that characteristic which the French term "*bonhomme*." He was a thorough English prince in habits, disposition, and bearing, and he seemed at all times at home with the English people, and they with him. His demise will be deeply regretted by all parties.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Cambridge spoke but rarely, and then only upon very important occasions. In politics, he had from the beginning of his career acted generally in favour of the Tory party; his deep affection for his father made him resist all overtures on the part of Fox, Sheridan, his brother the Prince of Wales, and the other Whigs of that day; and, though latterly always ready to support the measures of the Government as chosen by his Sovereign, if he conscientiously could, he on all occasions displayed Conservative calmness and caution. His mode of address, though not eloquent, was sensible and impressive, and he was ever listened to with attention and respect.

As a friend to the soldier's widow and the soldier's orphan, his Royal Highness worthily imitated the example set by his brother the Duke of York: he almost weekly visited the Military School at Chelsea.

The Duke was the favourite son of George III., and the following anecdote marks the opinion that Sovereign entertained of his merits. When it was proposed to grant his Royal Highness the allowance of £12,000 a year (since raised to £27,000), George III. said, in speaking of him, "that he had not committed his first fault." The whole tenour of the Duke's subsequent life perpetuated the truth of this assertion.

The Duke leaves issue, with two daughters, one son, Prince GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, now DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.H. and G.C.M.G., a Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of the 17th Lancers. The daughters are the Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louisa, who was married, June 28, 1843, to Frederick William Charles, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue.